

# Law Enforcement News

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## Satellite TV seen as heavenly boon to police training

### Dallas-based network beams to hundreds of agencies

Police officers in hundreds of law enforcement agencies are starting their work days by sitting in front of television sets. But they're not catching upon soap operas or playing along with the latest TV game shows.

Instead, they are receiving valuable training sessions and other pertinent information from a recently launched cable operation known as the Law Enforcement Television Network (LETN), which is now beamed to at least 725 law enforcement agencies in the 48 contiguous states via a special satellite link accessible only to LETN subscribers. The agencies are outfitted with special satellite dishes provided by the network's parent company, Westcott Communications of Carrollton, Tex., which is the largest private satellite television network in the country.

LETN began 24-hour programming in July, and the early word from subscribers, some of whom may have been a tad skeptical at first, is that the network appears to be making a credible effort to supply law enforcement agencies with the most appropriate, up-to-the-minute training techniques and news.

Programs offered by LETN include "Roll Call," televised live each day with hosts Tom Park and Debbie Maffett, the 1983 Miss America. According to Phyllis Farragut, vice president of production for LETN, "Roll Call" emphasizes news and short training spots relevant to an officer's day-to-day duties.

"Roll Call" focuses on "things that can be done in a short period of time, but which can have an immediate impact on an officer who's about to walk out the door and go on patrol," said Farragut, adding that topics range from gun safety to reminders on how to correctly wear bulletproof vests.

Other programs include "Drug Crackdown" and "DEA Report," in which Drug Enforcement Administration officials take note of the latest trends on the drug scene and offer in-

sights into investigative techniques. DEA trainers — "some of the most professional people in the country in developing undercover operations," notes Farragut — share their techniques on drug investigations with viewers.

"So we're giving the law enforcement departments across the country access to DEA information that might trickle down to them after a time. The information has been there, but there hasn't been a delivery mechanism to get it to them. The investigators are willing to share their information, but there just hasn't been a way to deliver it in the past, and we are providing that tool," Farragut said.

In "Street Beat," on-location LETN crews film demonstrations on ways to handle various situations ranging from felony stops to dismantling clandestine drug labs.

"Officer Down" analyzes shooting incidents that have resulted in the woundings or deaths of police officers to examine what went wrong and how the situation might have been avoided. In one episode, the program offered a "how-to" on one-hand reloading, which in the incident dramatized on the program, saved the life of an investigator who had been shot in the hand.

"We've had seven or eight departments who have said they hadn't even touched on that training," said Farragut, and that is the kind of response LETN likes to receive.

"That's what we're trying to do — set up a network of information between departments," she said.

"A lot of these things people learned at the police academy initially," said Farragut, "but they get kind of jaded. They just kind of take [training] for granted, and [they] might forget some of the things [they] were taught just because these things are not done every day. We're bringing in experts from across the country in each one of these areas to do the training for us."

"I can't say that we never do anything incorrectly, but we try very hard

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## What They Are Saying:

"It seems to me that we're not really going to get anywhere until we can take the criminality out of the drug business and the incentives for criminality out of it."

Former Secretary of State George Shultz, who indicated to a group of Stanford Business School alumni that he has joined the ranks of those favoring controlled legalization of drugs. (4:2)

*Chemical reactions in Utah:*

## Drug ingredients targeted

Utah has joined other Western states in implementing tougher restrictions to prevent the unauthorized purchase of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine and other drugs, but some law enforcement officials there feel that the new controls are not strict enough.

The restrictions, in effect since July, place a five-day waiting period on the delivery of precursor chemicals to individuals seeking to purchase them, in order to allow local police agencies and prosecutors a chance to do background checks on purchasers. But the law does not prevent purchasers — many of whom are from states where tougher regulations on the sale of the chemicals to private individuals are in place — from simply waiting for weeks or months to pick up their orders. All the purchasers have to do, police officials say, is to show enough identification to indicate that they are authorized to pick up the chemicals. They don't have to prove that the chemicals are being purchased for a legitimate reason.

Utah law enforcement officials say they don't have the manpower to stake out chemical companies in the hope of catching unauthorized purchasers of precursor chemicals, the most popular of which is ephedrine, a vital component in the manufacture of methamphetamine. Use of methamphetamine, known also as speed or crank, has eclipsed that of cocaine in Western

states in recent years, and law enforcement agencies there have been grappling with the problem, which now appears to be gaining a foothold in the East Coast drug scene.

"We think we have the worst law, based on the people who are dealing this stuff, and who are buying it," said Police Chief John D. Durrant of American Fork. "We have a [clandestine] lab problem like everybody else, but other people are coming here to buy the materials for their labs."

Many of those who are not authorized to purchase the chemicals come from states like California, Nevada and Oregon, where stricter regulations on the sale of precursor chemicals have been implemented.

According to Durrant and other Utah officials contacted by LEN, Utah's current regulations have one major flaw. While purchasers must make an application to purchase the chemicals five days in advance, and must identify themselves when picking up their orders, they are "not explicit enough for people who run the business to determine whether or not the people actually picking up the chemicals are doing so for a legitimate business," said Orem Police Chief Ted Peacock.

"All they need to show is identification that is sufficient enough to show that they are the person actually picking up the chemical, not that they are doing it for a legitimate reason," Peacock

added.

Both Durrant and Peacock said their manpower-strapped agencies do not have the resources to stake out chemical firms to catch illegal purchasers, who Durrant noted "are felons as soon as they take possession of the chemicals."

The situation has helped to make chemicals such as ephedrine even more valuable as a result of a surging black market, and purchasers appear to be willing to risk imprisonment to get their hands on the chemicals.

"We have a difficult time controlling it," Peacock said. "There's nothing that prohibits them from going in and purchasing the precursors in the state of Utah."

Peacock, Durrant and other police officials said they would like to see current regulations strengthened even further to "specify that the person receiving the chemicals has proof of legitimate use of that chemical," said Peacock. Added Durrant: "We would like to see these chemicals available only to licensed chemists — people who have legitimate uses for them."

Both Peacock and Durrant are involved in a multijurisdictional, 150-member task force seeking to stem the flow of chemicals to clandestine labs. Peacock said the task force has made at least 25 arrests of illegal purchasers of precursor chemicals as a result of suc-

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**These honored dead**

President Bush and other dignitaries lead the long-awaited groundbreaking ceremonies for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington's Judiciary Square. Occupying the rostrum are (l.-r.): Chicago Police Officer Gregory Jaglowski, President Bush, memorial fund chairman Craig Floyd, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, U.S. Senator Alfonse D. Amato, and Washington Police Chief Isaac Fulwood. See story on page 5.

(Photo: Peggy Garrison)

# Around the Nation

## Northeast



**DELAWARE** — The New Castle County Police Department, which moved into a new building in 1979, is said to be seeking a new \$10-million building to make up for limited space and chronic maintenance problems in the existing facility.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** — Officials of the D.C. Lottery Board said earlier this month that they have noticed more people playing the city's homicide total in the three-digit Lucky Numbers game. On Oct. 25, more than 235,500 bettors put their money on number 364, the city's 1989 homicide total on that date.

**MARYLAND** — A state survey of more than 13,000 students in 215 schools shows that substance abuse among adolescents has stopped dropping from its peak in 1985, and may now be inching back up. Nearly 23 percent of 12th graders admitted to drug use, with alcohol being the most common drug of choice.

A study by the University of Maryland and Prince George's County says that as many as 4 percent of the county's 2,800 school children in the 4th through 6th grades have used or tried to use cocaine, crack or PCP.

**MASSACHUSETTS** — The state Supreme Court last month approved the use of audio-visual testimony by expert witnesses, making Massachusetts the third state to adopt such a provision. Lawyers say the ruling will help to ease a court backlog by eliminating witnesses' scheduling conflicts.

State officials have proposed a bill to extend the license suspension period for those refusing a DUI breath test, from 120 to 180 days. Sixty-three percent of those stopped from Jan. 1 to Oct. 20 of this year refused breath tests — up from 7 percent in 1988.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — Gov. Judd Gregg, testifying last month before a task force on the prevention of impaired driving, called for stiffer DUI laws, including the possible reduction of the legal intoxication level from .10 to .08.

**NEW YORK** — Erie County Depew Deputy William Dillemuth was shot and killed Oct. 20 while making a drug arrest.

Joseph Borelli, a key figure in the investigation of the "Son of Sam" murders in the late 1970's, was sworn in Nov. 6 as the New York City Police Department's new Chief of Detectives. He succeeds Robert Colangelo, who retired.

New York City Police Officer Gary Coe, 26, was fatally stabbed Nov. 11 during a fight over a minor traffic accident between Coe's car and a motorcycle. Coe was off-duty at the time of the incident.

**RHODE ISLAND** — The Calago Court Housing Project in Pawtucket will get an award from the U.S. Department of

Housing and Urban Development for its \$6 million in renovations since 1986. The 164-unit project now has a security post, and checks of applicants' police records are conducted to prevent criminals from moving in.

## Southeast



**ARKANSAS** — Dermott Police Chief Jerry Melton says an 11 P.M. youth curfew adopted after an outburst of summer violence has curbed most incidents. The ordinance holds parents accountable for their children's actions.

State Police Superintendent Col. Tommy Goodwin has held off on filling 20 trooper vacancies because he doesn't have enough patrol cars for their use. Of the patrol's 561 cars, 109 have logged more than 100,000 miles, and 141 others have rolled up more than 75,000 miles. The Legislature recently rejected a two-year, \$6.4-million plan to buy 447 replacement vehicles.

**FLORIDA** — A University of Florida poll has found that 50.5 percent of the state's residents fear walking outside their homes at night.

Pictures of missing children will soon begin appearing on more than 100 billboards across the state in a campaign by a nonprofit organization. The state is said to have about 4,000 missing children.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Cumberland County officials are investigating payments made to local sheriff's deputies who helped in the recovery from Hurricane Hugo in South Carolina. The deputies were paid \$8,740; officials thought the deputies had volunteered.

A crackdown known as Operation Eagle has nabbed four times more drunken drivers in 1989 than were caught the previous year, with nine sweeps leading to 4,259 charges. The DUI problem has worsened statewide, officials say.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — The state Highway Patrol's unmarked Ford Mustangs have averaged 44 percent more cases per month in their first year of operation than marked police cruisers. In addition to being harder to detect by speeding motorists, the Mustangs are more powerful than standard cruisers and thus can catch more cars.

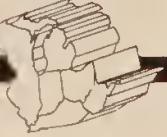
Greenville police arrested 80 people in a sweep of streets and public housing units for suspected drug dealers. The arrests stem from 135 indictments issued by a county grand jury Oct. 31 following a six-month investigation.

**TENNESSEE** — A drug hotline has helped Knoxville police seize \$338,000 in illegal drugs, cash and other assets, according to a local crime prevention specialist. Since July, 60 volunteers have fielded 1,050 calls that have led to 200 arrests.

A new criminal code that went into effect Nov. 1 toughens parole requirements for career criminals. The new

law divides felonies into five classes with subdivisions, with different penalties for each.

## Midwest



**ILLINOIS** — Cook County Sheriff James O'Grady, who pledged during his 1986 campaign to end political fundraising in office, has raised \$357,000 through employees, the Chicago Tribune said Nov. 12.

**KENTUCKY** — The Owensboro Police Department is replacing officers' standard service revolvers with 9mm. semiautomatic pistols. In order to use the new weapons, officers must purchase them for nearly \$400 and undergo a 16-hour training course.

**MICHIGAN** — Four apartment buildings and a parking lot in Kalamazoo — all said to have been bought with drug money, and confiscated in 1987 — were auctioned off Nov. 1. U.S. Marshal John Kendall said the proceeds from sale of the properties would be used to help fund drug-fighting efforts.

Kimberly Hardy, 22, of Muskegon Heights, has become the first woman in the state charged with child abuse by using crack during pregnancy. Hardy, whose son was born addicted on Aug. 20, has admitted to smoking crack within 24 hours of the boy's birth.

**OHIO** — Owners of assault weapons in Columbus have until Nov. 30 to pay a one-time registration fee or face six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine under an ordinance that forbids the sale of such weapons within city limits.

Six of the state Highway Patrol's 13 aircraft have been replaced with used planes because the desired Cessna 172's, with their long-range fuel tanks, were discontinued by their manufacturer after 1986.

**WEST VIRGINIA** — The Huntington Mounted Police Commission plans to launch an "Adopt-a-Horse" program to raise money for a mounted police unit. For \$5, participants will get an adoption certificate, color photograph and a description of the horse they've adopted.

**WISCONSIN** — The city of Milwaukee has broken its old record of 95 homicides in a year, set in 1987, and drugs are being given much of the blame for the increase in killings. At least 12 of the year's homicides have been directly linked to drug activity, one police official said. As of Oct. 31, the 1989 homicide toll stood at 103. In response to what is seen as a rising tide of violence, Milwaukeeans are increasingly forming neighborhood watch groups to keep tabs on crime.

**Plains States**

**KANSAS** — Thirty-six Wichita police officers are being trained by the Los

Angeles Police Department in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program.

**TEXAS** — Kaufman Police Chief Jack Lawley resigned Oct. 30 after receiving a nine-item list of complaints from the City Council. Lawley, 35, was indicted Oct. 26 on a misdemeanor charge of providing false police identification to a 17-year-old clerk with his department so that she could attend parties held by Kaufman police officers at a Dallas nightclub.

increase penalties for using juveniles in drug dealing, and make selling drugs within 1,000 feet of a school a felony.

**MINNESOTA** — Rochester Police Chief Pat Farrell's order that police officers remove a U.S. flag replica from their uniforms has apparently upset local veterans. Farrell said that the flags, which have adorned uniforms since 1982, are decorations and not a proper display of the flag. The order went into effect on Veterans' Day.

**MISSOURI** — A state Highway Patrol helicopter en route from Farmington to Jefferson City was destroyed when it crashed into a fog-covered farm field near Ste. Genevieve. The pilot, Sgt. Bill Cotton, 39, was treated for a forehead cut.

Kansas City police say they have found no "glaring similarities" to suggest serial killings in the strangulation deaths of five women found in midtown. The fifth victim was found Oct. 28 in Gillham Park.

A group seeking a referendum to re-criminalize marijuana possession in the home has turned in 40,950 signatures — more than double the number needed — to get the issue on the November 1990 ballot.

**CALIFORNIA** — The state Highway Patrol will begin by year's end using breath-sensing devices hidden in flashlights to check motorists for drunken driving at roadside checkpoints.

Lieut. Gov. Leo McCarthy wants to see a proposal on the November 1990 ballot to raise the state sales tax by a half-cent per dollar in order to raise an estimated \$1.6 billion yearly for anti-drug and anti-crime programs.

**OREGON** — The Coburg City Council has decided to pay more than \$12,000 to settle an unspecified personal injury claim by Police Chief Waymon Poole in exchange for his resignation, retroactive to Oct. 31. Poole's tenure of nearly eight years has been laden with personal and administrative problems, including an investigation by the state Department of Justice, nearly continuous disagreements with community factions and the City Council, and a filing for bankruptcy earlier this year.

A Polk County grand jury, wrapping up its three-month term, has recommended that criminals be required to take out newspaper ads with their photographs so their neighbors will know the potential danger of "living next door to drug pushers, child abusers and thieves."

**WASHINGTON** — Federal, state and county agents, backed up by the Washington National Guard, seized large amounts of cash, weapons and drugs earlier this month in what was described as Pierce County's largest methamphetamine raid. Law enforcers carried out the raid using two armored personnel carriers, two helicopters and mine-detection equipment. Meanwhile, officials of the state Department of Ecology confirmed that they are exhausting the agency's budget trying to clean up dangerous chemicals involved in methamphetamine production.

**Rhode Island** — The Calago Court Housing Project in Pawtucket will get an award from the U.S. Department of

Housing and Urban Development for its \$6 million in renovations since 1986. The 164-unit project now has a security post, and checks of applicants' police records are conducted to prevent criminals from moving in.

# Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.

## • U.S. Customs Service

The Customs Service's controversial "zero tolerance" policy of seizing cars, boats and aircraft if trace amounts of illegal drugs are found was relaxed just a bit late last month. Officials now say that people found to be in possession of small quantities of drugs will be allowed to pay an immediate fine and keep their property. The new limits include: up to one ounce of marijuana or hashish; one gram or less of cocaine, heroin or methamphetamine; one-tenth of a gram of PCP, and 500 micrograms or less of LSD.

## • National Center for Health Statistics

One out of every 10 children in the United States who die by age 20 are gunshot victims, according to a report released Oct. 24 by the center, an arm of the Department of Health and Human Services. The report, "Firearms Mortality Among Children and Youth," said firearms took the lives of 3,392 youngsters in 1987, with black male teen-agers most at risk. Forty percent of their deaths were the result of gunshots, compared to 16 percent for white male teen-agers. Teen-age boys are six times as likely as teen-age girls to die in a shooting, the report said.

## • Immigration and Naturalization Service

As many as 50 U.S. marines will be deployed along the border with Mexico to help the Border Patrol detect illegal aliens trying to enter the country, the INS announced last month. The marines will provide training in intelligence-gathering techniques and help the Border Patrol operate observation posts equipped with electronic detection equipment. An INS spokesman said the marines will not be empowered to pursue or arrest any illegal aliens. In addition, the spokesman said, the marines will restrict their activity to Federal lands. Such a restriction would likely concentrate the force in Arizona and California, both of which have extensive stretches of public lands along the southern border.

## • Department of Defense

The Pentagon is planning to deploy up to 75 soldiers from all branches of the armed services to set up a military anti-drug task force in El Paso, Tex., where they will perform mostly behind-the-scenes duties at the request of civilian law enforcement agencies. A senior Administration official told the Dallas Times-Herald that the unit, to be based at Fort Bliss and known as Joint Task Force Six, should be in place in the next few weeks.

## • General Accounting Office

The GAO reported last month that the U.S. Customs Service is losing money on items seized from drug traffickers, as a result of storage costs and liens against property that must be paid off. The report, prepared for a Congressional subcommittee, said that between June 1, 1987, and June 30, 1989, the Customs Service had made just \$9.8 million on the resale of seized property appraised at \$438.9 million. Overall, the GAO said, the volume of seized goods, including cash, real estate, cars, boats and aircraft, has risen by about 3,800 percent from \$33 million in 1979 to \$1.3 billion in 1989.

## • The White House

President Bush announced the creation of a 27-member Presidential Drug Advisory Council on Nov. 13, to be chaired by Texas businessman William Moss. Other members of the council include: polio-vaccine pioneer Dr. Jonas Salk; former U.S. Attorney General William French Smith; former Dallas Cowboys football coach Tom Landry; Sterling Johnson Jr., New York City's special narcotics prosecutor; Phoenix Police Chief Ruben Ortega; and Patricia Burch, founder of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.

## • House of Representatives

The House voted Nov. 13 to approve a series of anti-drug bills that begin to give shape to the Bush Administration's war on drugs. The legislative package, which was sent on to the Senate, includes provisions that would give rural communities \$100 million for drug treatment programs and allocate an extra \$180 million for anti-drug programs for local schools and disadvantaged areas.

## • Office of National Drug Control Policy

The nation's drug czar, William J. Bennett, in a progress report on the war on drugs, has voiced concern that the country's leaders "lacked the will, the patience — and maybe the stomach" to pursue the anti-drug effort. In an interview with the Knight-Ridder News Service, Bennett criticized Congress for taking seven weeks to review his anti-drug plan. "The argument I get is it's being held up, being blocked in committee," he said. "The argument I get behind closed doors is people don't really want to do anything. It's unexciting, I guess. And it's expensive." Bennett also blasted state and local governments for failing to shoulder their share of the responsibility for anti-drug efforts, and accused educators of "had faith" and "hypocrisy" for failing to adopt his anti-drug campaign.

## Burnishing the Lone Star:

# Back to school in Texas

Thirty-seven law enforcement officers and other criminal justice professionals were in attendance last month at the first session of the new, state-funded Texas Law Enforcement Management Institute, which provides a program of instruction aimed at honing the administrative skills of law enforcement professionals.

The institute, which is similar to the FBI Academy, is the result of years of study and planning, according to its director, Jack Ryle, who served 20 years on the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education (TCLEOSE), and was a Texas police officer for 16 years.

"This is not a flash in the pan sort of thing. We've been considering this, talking about it, planning for it for 20 years now. So it's just now come to fruition," Ryles said in a LEN interview.

The aim of the institute is to make law enforcement managers more aware of their roles not only as law enforcement professionals but as managers.

"We're trying to change the mindset to [make] the law enforcement managers of today more aware than ever" that management "still deals with people, decision-making, team-building and all of the other components that go into a manager's role," Ryle explained.

The institute, headquartered in Austin, offers a "modular plan" of instruction that entails three separate areas of training: general business practices and procedures; legal, social and environmental issues; and law enforcement administration. Each 14-day module of training is designed to be attended on a consecutive basis because each builds upon the other, Ryle said.

"You can't enter this program in the middle of it," Ryle added.

Students attend courses from 8 A.M.

to 5:15 P.M., with additional classes on evenings and weekends, and they are not allowed to take time off, said Ryle.

"It's a very intensive, concentrated period of learning. The reason is to offset students' time away from their agencies," Ryle said.

After the completion of the first module, participants enter into a "learning contract" in which they must undertake "basic research into an agreed upon subject within a given time frame," Ryle said.

"The student must prepare this [research] in an acceptable format and it must be on a subject that is usable to their department as well as to the profession," Ryle added.

After completion of the second module, the student must undertake a practicum, applying research to his or her profession in a practical manner. The entire course takes about 10 months to complete, Ryle said.

Of the 37 participants enrolled in the institute's opening sessions, 18 took part in the first training module, which began Oct. 20 at Texas A&M University in College Station. The second and third modules will be held at Texas Woman's University in Denton and Sam Houston State University in Huntsville. The first cycle of three modules should be complete by next August, Ryle said.

Any currently employed Texas peace officer with five years of experience and who is capable of doing upper-level college work is eligible to attend the institute, and nonsworn personnel are also eligible. A letter of recommendation from a police chief or supervisor is required.

Classes are limited to 40 students, and a three-member subcommittee chooses from anonymous profiles of applicants, most of whom, according to Ryle, have either undergraduate or

graduate college degrees.

Students pay nothing to enroll in the institute. All expenses, including food, lodging, books and supplies, are picked up by the state, which funds the institute through a 50-cent surcharge on each fine collected in Texas. The surcharge should provide about \$1.5 million in funds each year, Ryle said.

This year, Texas has provided the institute with \$1.1 million in funding; next year, that total will more than double to \$2.3 million. The extra funds will allow the institute to enroll more students, and Ryle said about 160 participants will eventually graduate from the institute.

The institute is staffed by faculty members from private and public institutions nationwide; most of them hold doctorates.

"We're planning to use the most qualified individuals regardless of where they might be," Ryle added.

The idea of an institute devoted to management skills for law enforcement professionals has been discussed for nearly two decades, but the institute was well on the way to becoming a reality in 1985 when the Texas Legislature directed TCLEOSE to conduct a feasibility study. The Legislature, after examining the commission's recommendations, enacted a statute that founded the institute in 1987. A group of academic deans from a number of schools drafted the institute's curriculum.

Ryle said the response from the first group of students to enter the institute has been "exuberant."

"We feel like we were highly successful with the first offering of the first module — perhaps even more successful than we had expected. I think it's a 'go,'" Ryle added.

Cora Brown, an investigator for the

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## New Fla. facility offers cops help with stress, burnout, substance abuse

The first substance-abuse treatment center devoted exclusively to helping police officers battle stress-related problems — and staffed largely by former officers and other law enforcement professionals — has opened in Florida, and the developer of a renowned stress-management program instituted by the Boston Police Department who now serves as president of the Florida facility says its aim is to rid police of the notion they are too "unique" for rehabilitation.

Ed Donovan, a recently retired 32-year veteran of the Boston Police Department, who developed the model Boston Police Stress Program, said the Seafield 911 treatment center that opened in Davie, Fla., in July is the first facility of its kind to deal solely with the stress problems of police officers.

"People have been clamoring for this for years. It's long overdue," said Donovan, who has been shuttling between Boston and Florida since becoming president of the facility, located four miles west of Fort Lauderdale.

He said Seafield 911 will attempt to address the stress-related problems peculiar to the policing profession.

"You can't tell someone who thinks they're unique that they're not unique when they put the gun in their mouth,



Ed Donovan

pull the trigger and blow their brains out. They think they're unique. So what we do is get them into treatment and try to restore them into the real world, try to make them not unique [so they can] mix with the mainstream of life," said Donovan.

Seafield 911 is modeled after a well-known treatment center in Westhampton Beach, N.Y., called Seafield Center. The 911 was added, Donovan said, to let police officers know it's a place

they can call for help because the facility is largely staffed by former law enforcement professionals.

Donovan said that many police officers with stress and substance abuse problems shy away from treatment because they feel no one can understand the problems unique to their profession.

"We naturally have the problems of image," said Donovan. "We have the

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## Supreme Court OK's Boston PD drug testing

The U.S. Supreme Court voted Nov. 13 to approve random drug-testing for Boston police officers, even where there is no evidence or suspicion of drug use.

The drug-testing decision — the only one on the Court's 1989-1990 docket — was decried by the president of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, which had fought to ban the testing.

"It appears today that the Supreme Court has ruled that police officers in

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## Response ability

The brutal abduction, robbery and shooting of a Boston couple on Oct. 23, which resulted in the death of a young wife who was seven months pregnant, rocked the usually placid city, but were it not for the quick thinking and actions of a State Police dispatcher and his Boston Police Department counterpart, the tragedy could have been even worse, according to Boston police sources.

When Charles Stuart, 29, hit the emergency number on his cellular car phone shortly after he and his wife were shot by a man who had commandeered their car and drove them to an unknown location, he reached a Massachusetts State Police dispatcher, **Gary McLaughlin**.

McLaughlin tried to determine the location of the Stuarts' car in order to send help, but was unable to because Stuart, suffering from a severe gunshot wound to the abdomen, kept fading in and out of consciousness as his pregnant wife, **Carol**, lay dying of a head wound.

"Oh, man, it hurts," Stuart said, according to a transcript of the exchange released Oct. 24. "She's stopped breathing."

There was silence, then McLaughlin said: "Chuck, can you hear me? Chuck, Chuck, can you hear me, Buddy? Pick up the phone, Chuck. Chuck? Come on, Chuck, can you hear me? Chuck? Chuck, pick up the phone. I can hear you breathing there, Chuck — come on, buddy."

McLaughlin asked Stuart to open a window or door to see whether he could identify any landmarks that might help

police locate the couple.

Stuart only replied that he was "blanking out."

"You can't blank out on me. I need you, man," pleaded McLaughlin.

McLaughlin, no longer able to communicate with the unconscious Stuart, called Boston police dispatcher **Brian Cunningham**. Stuart had told McLaughlin that the couple had just left a childbirth class at Brigham and Women's Hospital when the abduction occurred.

McLaughlin told Cunningham he could hear police sirens in the area as he spoke with Stuart. "So I know you've got a cruiser around there somewhere," he told Cunningham.

Cunningham asked all cruisers in the area to turn their sirens on and off in an effort to pinpoint the location of the Stuart car, said **Jill Reilly**, a Boston police spokeswoman.

"Then he would turn to Gary McLaughlin and say, 'Gary, did you hear that siren coming over the cellular phone?'" Reilly told LEN.

"Based on that type of back-and-forth, they were able to find the Stuarts," whose car was parked in the city's Mission Hill district, Reilly added.

Unfortunately, it was too late for 33-year-old Mrs. Stuart. She died at Brigham and Women's Hospital not long after her two-months-premature baby was delivered. The infant, named Christopher, died Nov. 9 after a two-week, touch-and-go battle for survival.

Charles Stuart might have died as well had it not been for the response of McLaughlin and Cunningham. He is still hospitalized in "stable" condition, said Reilly, and is attempting to assist police, who have made no arrests in the case.

"He's had a couple of discussions with them. We've been able to come up with a pretty good written description of the suspect, and he's been able to give them other pieces of information which really haven't been made public," Reilly added.

Ironically, the car phone that saved Charles Stuart's life apparently frightened the gunman, who thought the Stuarts were police officers after seeing the phone in the car.

Referring to a code for the police, the gunman reportedly told the Stuarts, "I think you're 5-0," before shooting them.

## Nay-sayer

Former Secretary of State **George Shultz** has just said "no" to prevailing Federal anti-drug policies, according to the Newhouse News Service, which said Shultz, the foreign policy chief for most of the Reagan Administration, now favors "controlled" legalization of drugs.

Shultz, never one to shy away from airing his frank opinions, made his views known at a recent gathering of alumni of the Stanford Business School in Palo Alto, Calif., where he serves on the faculty. Public officials, he said, don't believe the current system of arrest, seizure, punishment and treatment will curb the national appetite for drugs, but those officials are afraid to make known their dissenting views on the anti-drug campaign.

"It seems to me that we're not really going to get anywhere until we can take the criminality out of the drug business and the incentives for criminality out of it," said Shultz.

Doing so, he added, would eliminate the middlemen — from major suppliers to low-level dealers — and quite possibly, most drug-related crime.

Shultz said his views were influenced by the writings of **Ethan A. Nadelman**, an assistant professor of politics and public affairs at Princeton University, who argues that current anti-drug laws mostly benefit drug traffickers because criminalization of the drug market "effectively imposes a de facto value-added tax that is enforced and occasionally augmented by the law enforcement establishment and collected by the drug traffickers."

Nadelman, writing in a recent issue of Science magazine, said illegal drugs and crime are inexorably linked. Drug users commit crimes to purchase illegal drugs that are more expensive to produce than legal substances such as alcohol and tobacco. Nadelman said that drug policymakers ought to examine illicit drugs in the same way as they do alcohol and tobacco, legalization of which has eliminated crimes associated with their sales.

"Frankly, the only way I can think of" to end drug-related crimes, said Shultz, "is to make it possible for addicts to buy drugs at some regulated place at a price that approximates their cost."

"When you do that, you wipe out the criminal incentives, including, I might say, the incentive that drug pushers have to go around and get kids addicted. We need at least to consider and examine forms of controlled legalization of drugs," Shultz added.

Shultz's remarks on drug policy are not likely to win him many friends within the Bush Administration, and he admits that his views are not popular.

"Sometimes at a reception or cocktail party I advance these views and people head for somebody else," he said.

## Faith healing

The acting chief of the Brockton, Mass., Police Department is trying hard to restore morale and regain community trust in the beleaguered 200-member agency, but he admits that the task is a difficult one in view of the recent arrest of his predecessor, Chief **Richard Sproules**, for allegedly stealing cocaine from the department's evidence room and his admission to five years of daily cocaine use.

"What can you do except encourage people to do their jobs and restore people's faith in the department," said the acting chief, Lieut. **Robert DiCarli**, in a Boston Herald interview in late October. "The chief has to go out in the community and assure them we will do our best to provide services."

DiCarli was named interim chief following Sproules' arrest and suspension on Oct. 24 and his subsequent resignation as chief on Nov. 1. Already DiCarli's appointment has come under fire because of his close relationship as an aide to Sproules for the past two years. But despite the criticisms and the charges leveled against his former boss,

DiCarli has vowed to continue the department's war on drugs — a war that, ironically, was a top priority of the former chief.

Responding to criticisms that he should have known about Sproules' alleged pilfering from the evidence room's cocaine supply, DiCarli said, "I think it is unfair to point to me and say, 'Gee, why didn't he know?'"

"It never entered my mind that [Sproules] had a problem," he added.

Working for Sproules allowed DiCarli to learn the "day-to-day functioning of the department" and has afforded him firsthand contact with the community, he said. Those experiences will help to continue the anti-drug strategies of the department, which DiCarli said require more manpower to be truly effective. The department made more than 500 drug-related arrests last year.

"The problem is very large and if we had the manpower I could put more man-hours into it," he said. "We'll do our best to continue to fight the drug problem."

Sproules, a 23-year police veteran who served as the head of the Police Department's narcotics division, had earned the respect and admiration of the 95,000 residents of this town about 25 miles south of Boston. He was well-

known for his radio and TV spots urging children to avoid drugs. His arrest is said to have shocked the city, which has been hit by hard economic times and a rising tide of drug-related violence.

"The shock has been unbelievable because he was probably the best-liked and respected police chief we ever had," City Councilman **Gregory F. Buckley** said in a New York Times interview. "He is absolutely the last person in the world anyone in Brockton would expect to be involved with drugs."

The arrest of Sproules, 45, came after a lengthy investigation by the Massachusetts State Police that began when Brockton's Chief of Detectives, Lieut. **Robert M. Morrill**, told the Plymouth County District Attorney's office that he had become suspicious of his friend and colleague. Sproules was indicted Nov. 6 on a charge of larceny of cocaine, and at press time, a grand jury was continuing its probe to determine whether other charges are warranted.

Sproules has pleaded not guilty and is free on his own recognizance. He has entered a drug treatment program at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., and has been suspended from the department with pay at the rank of captain, sources said.

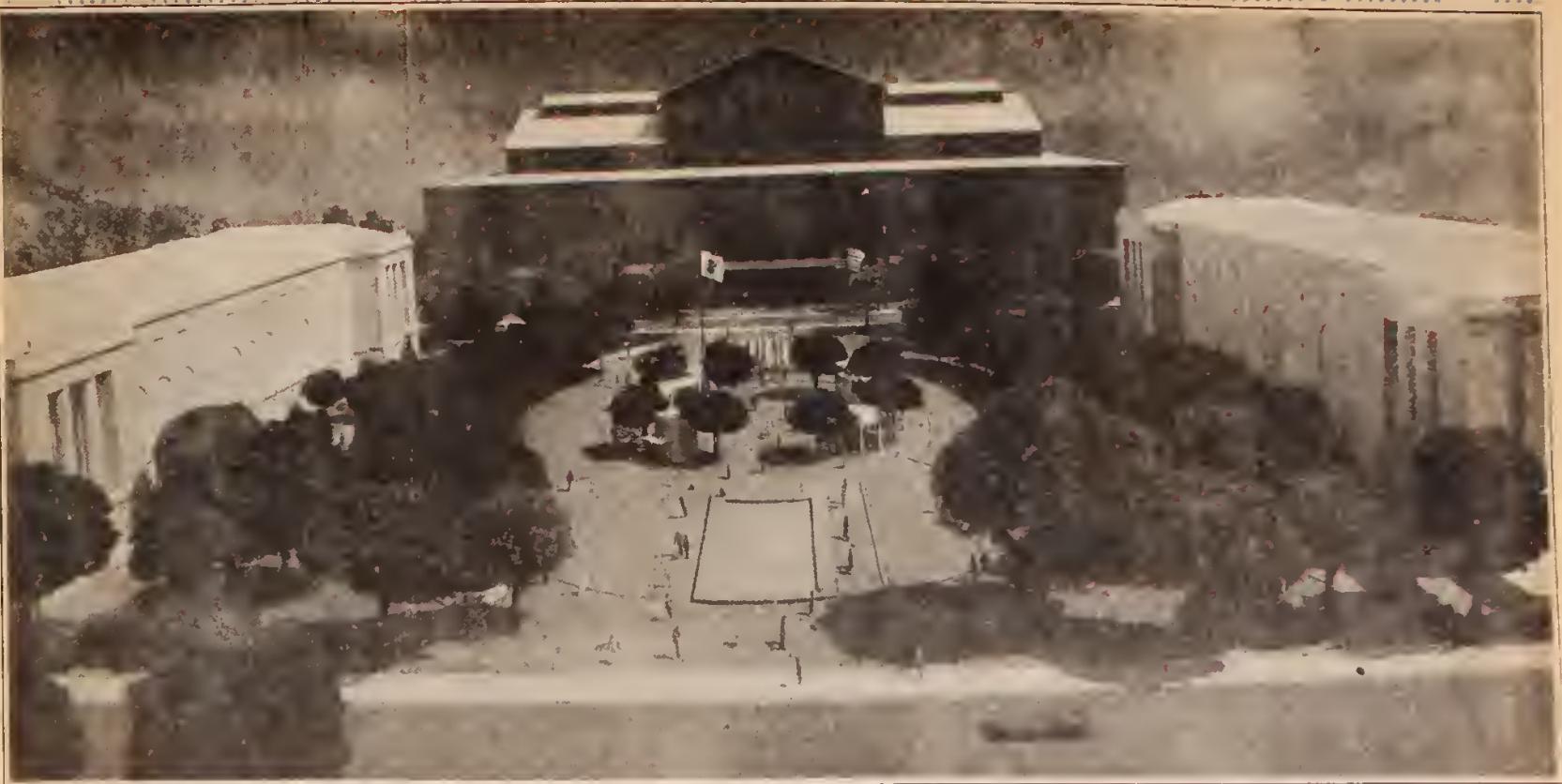


**Marshaling his artistic skills**

Sculptor **Dave Manuel** stands beside his larger-than-life bronze sculpture, "Frontier Marshal," at his Joseph, Ore., studio. The work was unveiled Nov. 8 as part of dedication ceremonies for the U.S. Marshals National Memorial in Oklahoma City. The memorial will also include a five-pointed granite star inscribed with the names of more than 400 U.S. marshals who have been killed in the line of duty since 1789. The \$6.5-million project is being sponsored by the U.S. Marshals Foundation, a non-profit citizens' group.

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Seen here in an architect's rendering, the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial will nestle into the heart of Washington's Judiciary Square.

## It's official: Police memorial is underway

President Bush and leading U.S. law enforcement officials joined 2,000 spectators — at least half of them police officers — in Washington's Judiciary Square on Oct. 30 for the groundbreaking for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial, which the nation's chief executive said will symbolize law enforcement's "continuing quest to preserve both democracy and decency, and to protect a national treasure that we call the American Dream."

Bush said that the proposed "Path of Remembrance," which is to include the names of all of the estimated 30,000 law enforcement agents killed in the line of duty in the nation's history and the addition of more names through the next 60 years, will "ensure that what is so real to you today will never become a statistic."

"For all who have lost their lives protecting the public, this memorial will stand as a tribute to their courage and their sacrifice," said Bush, who was joined at the ceremony by Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, FBI Director William Sessions, memorial fund chairman Craig Floyd, and Vivian Eney, president of Concerns of Police Survivors, an outreach organization for the survivors of police officers killed in the line of duty.

"Today America acknowledges what we in law enforcement have known for a long, long time," said Eney. "There

has been an aching need to honor those officers we loved so very much, who died doing a job they loved, serving a country they loved even more."

Bush broke ground for the project with the help of Floyd, Thornburgh, and IACP Parade Magazine Police Officer of the Year Gregory Jaglowski, who was honored in October for his bravery during an incident in Chicago last year in which he felled a deranged gunman who had laid siege to a school. His partner, Irma Ruiz, was killed by the gunman, and Jaglowski suffered serious leg wounds after being shot by the man, who had killed three other people before barricading himself in the school.

Bush's remarks alluded to Ruiz and to Robert Forsythe, a Revolutionary War veteran who became the nation's first law enforcement casualty in 1794 after being shot to death in Georgia while attempting to serve a warrant.

"Two cops, two sacrifices, two centuries apart. But both part of one tradition — the thin blue line that protects our nation from the evil within," said Bush.

Bush also used the occasion to urge Congress to support the anti-crime package he announced in May, calling it "a vital part of our national drug strategy." He also reiterated his support for the death penalty for those who kill law enforcement officers. Such killers,

he said, should be made to pay "the ultimate price."

The memorial, located a few blocks from the U.S. Capitol, is scheduled to be completed by fall 1990, said Floyd, who noted that the memorial fund has raised \$4 million for the effort thus far, with more than \$1 million of that raised by police officers nationwide. More than 400,000 private individuals have contributed to the fund, he added.

The groundbreaking ceremony marked the completion of the first phase of the memorial effort, Floyd said, "but there's still a second phase, and that is to complete the fundraising, complete the construction work, and make sure that we have enough money on hand when the project is over to add names on an annual basis, which is something that's very unique to this memorial."

A feature of the memorial, designed by Washington architectural firm of Davis Buckley & Associates, is a concave, semicircular, three-foot-high granite wall engraved with the names of the law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty throughout American history. Names for the wall have been compiled with assistance from the FBI, which began keeping records of line-of-duty deaths in 1961, and from the nation's 15,000 law enforcement agencies, said Paul Marcone, a spokesman for the fund.

The wall will be made up of a series

of numbered panels and names will be engraved on them randomly. The panels will provide enough room to allow the addition of more names — up to 150 a year — through the year 2050. Marcone said a plan to add a "crystal thin blue laser beam" that would shine over the grounds "as a symbol of the thin blue line of protection our officers provide" is under discussion, but has not yet been approved. It would be added after construction is complete,

he said.

"There's still a lot of work to be done," Floyd said. "We need help from a lot of people and the law enforcement community has been very responsive. But there's still a great deal of work ahead. Hopefully, by this time next year, this project will have been completed and law enforcement will finally have the long overdue national tribute that they've really deserved for a long time."

## With two months to go in '89, DC's homicide record is broken

The homicide rate in Washington, D.C., edged past last year's record-setting toll of 372 murders on Nov. 2, just two days after Metropolitan Police Chief Issac Fulwood Jr. outlined plans for rolling back the tide of drug-related crime and violence that has plagued the nation's capital for the past two years.

The Police Foundation, the Washington-based research organization,

projects that the toll could rise to 446 deaths by year's end, for a murder rate of 71.93 per 100,000 residents. With its current rate of 59.52 murders per 100,000, Washington's homicide rate already ranks about 30 times higher than that of most national capitals in the West and is higher than the murder rates in most Third World cities.

Alton Donald Wynne, 25, became

the city's 373rd homicide victim so far this year. He died of a gunshot wound to the head, apparently after an argument with Lamont Gross, 22, who was apprehended by police a few hours after the shooting.

Unlike 56 percent of the homicides occurring in the District of Columbia, Wynne's death was not classified by

Continued on Page 14



Craig Floyd, President Bush, Officer Gregory Jaglowski and Attorney General Thornburgh put their ceremonial shovels to work to break ground for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial.

(Photo: Peggy Harrison)

# Satellite TV boosts police training

Continued from Page 1

to be certain that the training that we are doing is technically correct," Farragut said, adding that "there's really no part of law enforcement training that we are not now, or planning to, touch on in the future."

Credibility is what LETN has striven for since the beginning, by staffing its management and training crews with as many current and former law enforcement professionals as possible. Farragut said LETN's developers knew the risks of getting a private firm involved in such a highly charged area with as many potential repercussions — including the possibility of lawsuits — as police training.

"It was certainly something we looked at. There's some danger in everything we do. But there was such a need for the training, you just have to weigh the pluses and the minuses and make a decision about going into a big operation. And we thought that the pluses outweighed the minuses, and frankly, that's one of the few minuses that there would be," Farragut said.

LETN met with scores of Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) officials from all over the United States, seeking input, suggestions and criticisms, Farragut said. The network hired several former police trainers to oversee production of the training spots, and POST officials evaluate LETN programming on a regular basis. In addition, she pointed out, LETN viewers can receive continuing education credit from some POST agencies.

"That wouldn't be the case if we weren't doing credible programming," Farragut noted. "We've got these people in-house whose job [is] to watch these programs being shot and be sure that

they are being done correctly. So there is police knowledge in that network."

Farragut said LETN is not meant to replace traditional training, but rather as a complement to existing training programs.

"They still have to go out into the field and practice," she said.

LETN accepts no advertising. It pays for itself entirely through the subscriptions of law enforcement agencies, Farragut said.

"I think if we did [accept advertising], we'd run into controversy," said Farragut. "When you're taking time away from a person's workday and they're getting paid for that time, you can't sell that time twice."

Not just anyone can get LETN, because its signal is scrambled. Reception is possible only through the installation of a special satellite dish, Farragut said, because "obviously there are items — different kinds of information going out to law enforcement agencies — that it's better the criminal element not necessarily know about."

Billy Prince, a former chief of the Dallas Police Department, serves as president of LETN and sits on a 12-member board of directors, most of whom have prior law enforcement experience. Prince joined LETN not long after resigning as chief in 1988.

"It's an opportunity for me to do something for my profession," Prince told LEN, noting that LETN board members have more than 170 years of law enforcement experience among them.

"That's by design," said Prince. "They wanted to make sure to get people who understood the law enforcement perspective and some of the problems [police officers] face. So we've got a



Four special agents with the Drug Enforcement Administration, all instructors with the agency, gather on the set of LETN's "Drug Crackdown" program. From left: George Miller, Gary Wade, Mel Schabilion, and Mort Moriarity.

good variety of law enforcement people here."

Subscribing agencies — who pay from \$288 to \$588 a month, depending on the number of sworn officers — are encouraged by LETN to send in comments, suggestions and criticisms, said Prince. He said the reception of subscribers has been "outstanding."

"The possibilities [of LETN] just keep growing. Every month that we're involved we think of some new benefit or some new way to use this technology to benefit law enforcement," said Prince, who added that LETN has a \$10 million budget and a 70,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art production facility.

For Prince, LETN represents a "first" for law enforcement, which, he laments, is usually the last to benefit from the applications of new technology.

"Too many times in the past, technology is adapted by private enterprise for years before it finally is applied to law enforcement," said Prince. "In this case law enforcement is going to be on the cutting edge for using this concept for training employees and keeping up-to-date. All of your top companies will eventually have a system like this. For once, law enforcement is first."

"They've delivered everything they said and more," said Ed Nowicki, executive director of the 2,000-member American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. "They are not there to take the place of hands-on training. They're there to supplement or free people up for hands-on training."

Nowicki said LETN sessions are ideal for classroom instruction. They are repeated often enough that officers on all shifts can view them. Many agencies videotape the spots for later viewing.

One shortcoming is that some of the training sessions offered may not be appropriate for some agencies or may not even jibe with an agency's policies, but this is understandable because of the "blanket coverage" LETN is trying to develop, Nowicki said. Perhaps the best way for officers to view LETN training spots, he said, is in the presence of a training officer.

"Sometimes there's a bit of potential for negative learning," he said. "If an instructor is there, the instructor can view the film, know what is negative, and point it out to the class."

Nowicki said he is keeping "an open mind" about LETN for the moment, "but from what I've seen, I'm excited."

"If there is input from the law enforcement community, hopefully the ethics and philosophy will be professional and consistent throughout. If it isn't, I think law enforcement would speak out and do something. I haven't heard anything negative, which is surprising because usually if the cops can say something negative, they'll find a way to say it."

Indeed, LETN subscribers contacted by this newspaper seemed quite impressed with the network's content and applicability to their own needs.



Billy Prince  
Leading a law enforcement first

"The quality is excellent," said Capt. Tom Mapes of the Santa Monica, Calif., Police Department. "It's interesting enough that people pay attention to it."

While some of the training spots might appear repetitive, said Mapes, "redundancy is good in this case."

"I would say they'd done a lot of research prior to developing the format to determine what the needs are," Mapes added.

"It's an innovative approach to training that's very effective," said Gerald E. Brewer, the chief of the Edgewood, Fla., Police Department. "The camera work shows the exercise clearly and it really eliminates confusion."

Brewer said his department bunches together similar topics on tapes and has officers view them in blocks during in-service training periods.

Lieut. Joe Dunn, a trainer at the Dallas Police Academy, said the academy edits LETN training spots to suit its own needs. This can be a bit time-consuming, Dunn acknowledged, but he said he finds the training sessions "pretty good."

Acting Chief Gerald Barnes of the Marion, Ohio, Police Department told LEN his agency has subscribed to LETN for just two months.

"I want to give it six months to a year before evaluating it," Barnes said, adding that the department is in the process of setting up training programs that will utilize LETN training sessions.

## New facility in Florida is devoted to treating problem-plagued cops

Continued from Page 3

problems of being sued. We have the problems of taking a life, watching people die in our arms, staying with dead bodies, seeing suicides, the politics, the corruption, the system itself, the drug dealing, seeing the enemy out there with more guns, weapons, and they have more rights than we do. And we're reprimanded for any rule we break and they don't have any rules." There is no other profession that has "so many stressors unique to it" as law enforcement, which result in higher-than-average rates of alcoholism, divorce and suicide, he added.

Officers risk losing their jobs if they make their problems known, which further discourages them from seeking help, Donovan said. Even if they do seek treatment, they often isolate themselves, especially during group therapy sessions.

"Police tunnel-vision everything they see," said Donovan. "Everybody is the worst, and they start to think the whole world is this way."

By employing as many former law enforcement personnel as possible, the center hopes to rid police officers of this "last barrier" to treatment.

"When a cop goes to this place, he can't use the excuse he uses in other treatment centers: 'Well, people don't understand me. They don't understand

my job.' That's the last barrier because we're hiring as many former law enforcement officers to work there as we can — even custodians and security people," said Donovan. Most of the staff have either "worked in law enforcement or worked with law enforcement agencies," added Donovan, including "three or four" retired cops who work as counselors.

The center, a completely remodeled facility offering a wide variety of services, has treated nearly 40 patients since its opening, said Donovan. The treatment program utilizes Donovan's stress-management program as well as Alcoholics Anonymous' 12-step program, and treatment methods used at the New York facility opened by Ed Benedict, Seafield 911's executive director. Benedict served as a sheriff's deputy in Florida and Vermont. He and his brother Ed also administer a treatment center in New Hampshire.

Donovan called Seafield 911 the result of a 17-year effort to open a treatment center devoted to helping law enforcement officers. The Benedicts were interested in the project because their family has a long tradition of involvement in law enforcement. A grandfather was a New York City police officer killed in the line of duty; their father was a New York City ambulance driver for 30 years.

The facility currently has 40 beds,

but its capacity will increase to 80 beds by the end of next year, Donovan said. The cost is about \$12,000 for a 30-day stay, but the final cost is determined by a sliding scale based on the officer's income. Most insurance plans cover treatment programs, he said, adding that "if a cop went in there and they found out he didn't have any insurance, they wouldn't kick him out."

It is open to all U.S. and Canadian law enforcement officers and provides counseling to their families as well, Donovan added.

Msgr. Joseph Dunne, a retired chaplain who served for 23 years with the New York City Police Department and who helped develop the department's alcohol abuse program, is on the advisory board of Seafield, where he offers pastoral counseling to its patients.

"The more we look at stress in police work, the more we're convinced that the stress is far beyond what people understand today," he said. "But the unique part of this program is that it's been well known to us in the field that police officers need rehabilitation. They're unable to get their needs met in most private or public programs. What we do in this program is to take away their last defense and objections [to treatment] because here we have police officers who are counselors."

What you seize is what you get:

# Denver PD scores with narco-profits

Money seized by Denver police from drug dealers and other criminals in recent years has allowed the Police Department to acquire a few luxuries that most financially-strapped police agencies can only dream about, including weapons, drug-sniffing dogs, new furniture, remodeling of facilities, and a state-of-the-art firearms training system that utilizes video simulations to test an officer's judgment in crime situations.

The Denver Police Department has spent \$2.4 million of seized funds and the agency "could not have made it through these times without [it]," said Deputy District Attorney Mike Little, one of six people who serve on a board mandated by a city ordinance and charged with determining how confiscated monies should be spent. The money is kept separate from the department's \$70-million annual operating budget.

Crime victims receive 10 percent to 20 percent of the seized funds, while a portion is used to lock up raided homes or store seized property. Law enforcement is entitled to the rest, according to the provisions of the city ordinance. The Police Department was granted about \$1.5 million, with about 20 percent, or \$400,000, turned over to the Denver District Attorney's office, according to the Denver Post.

The police are well represented on the board, with participation from

Deputy Police Chief Bob Cawell and Division Chief Jerry Kennedy. Other members include Assistant District Attorney Chuck Lepley and Bob Grausnick of the city's budget office. They meet monthly to decide how to spend the money, approving or denying requests from police officers and prosecutors for anything from equipment to travel expenses for trips to seminars. The money can be used only for those items not provided for by the agencies' regular budgets, Lepley told the Post.

"We're trying to avoid having this fund be relied on to do things that ought to be planned for in advance and budgeted for," Lepley explained.

Among the items recently required by the Police Department with confiscated funds — much of it seized from drug dealers — are:

\$5,128 for a set of furniture in a patrol chief's office used for meetings and conferences.

\$8,500 to remodel the gym at police headquarters, including the installation of new showers, dressing rooms and other items. Also received was some Nautilus weight-lifting equipment seized in a drug raid that was deemed to have been purchased with drug profits. The improvements to the gym illustrate a commitment made by the department five years ago to improve the physical fitness of officers, Lepley said. "This gym fits into that whole package. It has

a money-saving value — it saves lost work hours," Lepley noted.

\$100,000 to purchase a high-tech firearms training system that utilizes video to test officers' decisions about whether or not to shoot in a crime situation.

Thousands of dollars in new computer equipment for both the Police Department and the District Attorney's office. Little estimated that up to 90 percent of the computers bought by the two agencies were purchased with seized drug funds. He said that without the computers, "we would have to hire many more officers."

\$3,600 to purchase a drug-detecting dog, possibly ensuring a continued flow of drug funds to the department.

Thousands of dollars spent on new equipment such as cellular telephones, a paper shredder, and cameras.

\$500 for the preservation of historic photographs belonging to the department.

Several thousands of dollars to send officers to professional seminars, conferences, continuing education and training programs.

Not everyone is happy, however. Some Denver officials and anti-drug groups feel the confiscated monies should go back to the community in the form of drug treatment centers or prevention programs, instead of purchasing furniture sets for police and other items they feel are not needed.

Ten percent of that [\$2.4 million]

could run a drug treatment center for a year," Jesse Jaramillo, director of a Denver drug treatment center, said in an interview with the Post. "A lot of money has gone into law enforcement, and I don't know if that's been effective. It just creates overcrowded prisons. We don't seem to be getting at the root of the problem."

But without the purchases, according to Chief Kennedy, the Police Department "would be in the Stone Age."

Added Lepley: "The rank-and-file cops are out there doing the job, and every once in a while there's the feeling that they got something — a nice tool that they wouldn't otherwise have. That's an intangible, but it's very important to people."

## BJS survey says 1988 crime rose by 3.1 percent, led by assaults & thefts

Personal crimes in the United States — including rape, robbery, assault and personal theft — jumped to approximately 20 million in 1988, a 3.1 increase representing 35.8 million crime victimizations, according to the National Crime Survey released by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics on Oct. 29.

It was the second year in a row that the number of personal crimes in-

creased, a BJS statement said.

Of the 35.8 million crime victimizations, 5.9 million involved violent crimes such as rape, robbery, and simple and aggravated assaults; 14 million were personal theft crimes, and 15.8 million were household crimes, including burglaries, household thefts and motor vehicle thefts.

The National Crime Survey (NCS) attempts to measure not only crimes

reported to police but also those that go unreported.

"Nearly two-thirds of all NCS crimes, including about half of all violent crimes, were not reported to the police in 1988, about the same rates as in recent years," said Acting BJS Director Joseph M. Bessette. "Nonetheless, victims in recent years have been more likely to report crimes to the po-

Continued on Page 15

## A NEW DRUGS AND CRIME RESOURCE PACKAGE FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

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# Forum

## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### Ready, aim, fizz!

"Since drug czar William J. Bennett declared war on illicit drugs last April 10, simultaneously announcing his intention to make Washington into a laboratory for the development of successful drug strategies, a special detachment of 109 Federal, state and local lawmen has fanned out across the District of Columbia. No fewer than 209 suspected crack houses have been knocked over and countless arrests made. Net effect on the drug culture: zero. Even Bush Administration officials are beginning to hint cautiously that Mr. Bennett's assault on drugs might have been oversold. More forthright is Representative Charles B. Rangel, the able chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Six months ago he applauded Mr. Bennett's effort. Today he pronounces it a 'colossal failure.' The general staff, he complained in an interview with The New York Times, has failed to bring up the heavy artillery or to do as promised and 'make a small laboratory out of Washington to see what causes our young people to be chemically dependent.' In fact, of course, it is not just young people who are chemically addicted to drugs, nor should the Congressman be especially befuddled as to the peculiar allure of narcotics. Drugs push the pleasure button. This is part of the explanation for the failure of Mr. Bennett's ballyhooed drug offensive. The demand persists. For all the diligent good work of the special Washington task force, the city's appetite for drugs, as gauged by crime statistics, is pretty much as before. Another reason the drug war has fizzled has to do with esprit and commitment. What he finds most 'striking and frustrating,' Mr. Bennett told Newsweek last April, is that law enforcement officials tend to stress demand-side strategies, whereas treatment specialists favor all-out warfare against the drug lords. This may reflect nothing more than a common sense pessimism grounded in experience — a widespread acknowledgement that an irreducible number of people, perhaps as many as 10 percent of the population, is unlikely to be diverted from self-destruction by any sort of government program, however lavishly funded or skillfully managed. Even so, there is no joy in Drugville — only drug-induced euphoria — for Mr. Bennett has struck out. His war on drugs has been a miserable failure in the one place where it has been applied massively, raising the strong probability that the Blitzkrieg will falter elsewhere as well."

The Arizona Republic  
Oct. 22, 1989

### Serious about drug use

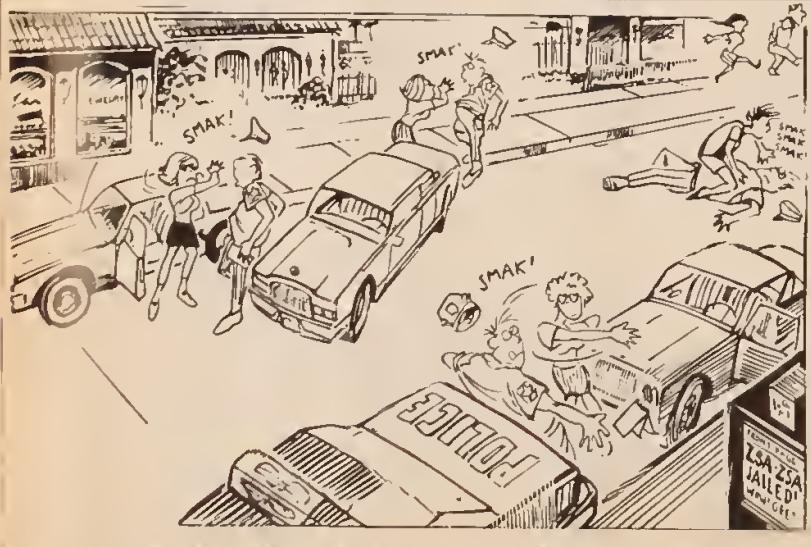
"Mayor Bud Clark announced Tuesday that employees of his office would be subject to tougher restrictions on drug and alcohol use than other Portland City Hall workers. But others should follow his lead. The City Council prohibited drug and alcohol use by employees on city business two and a half years ago. And the Personnel Bureau issued a reminder to all city employees Aug. 14 that because Portland does business with the Federal Government, it must comply with the U.S. Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. Yet, monitoring of and compliance with the drug and alcohol rules at City Hall have been negligible. Clark himself has been known to take a six-pack of beer into his office for drinks there during working hours. The public deserves muscle behind the message: serious monitoring and enforcement by commissioners and bureau heads. Basically, Clark's tougher restrictions are pre-employment drug testing and strict enforcement of the rules. Regrettably, Clark's executive assistant, Tim Gallagher, watered down the Mayor's get-tough announcement with a chaser that the policy does not constitute an absolute ban on drinking at City Hall or on city business. That sounds like business as usual."

The (Portland) Oregonian  
Nov. 4, 1989

### Giving the county some jail ideas

"U.S. District Court Judge Milton Shadur has had no end of exasperation in trying to whip, fine and otherwise persuade county officials to produce some inventive plans for ending the overcrowding mess at Cook County Jail. He had a little more the other day when told that the county hasn't considered the idea of contracting with private business to get more jail space. It boggles the mind, he said, and well it should. The Cook County Board may have to accept these private-enterprise jails, like it or not. Judge Shadur, in his exasperation, has given the John Howard Association a 'blank check' to come up with short-term and long-term solutions for ending jail overcrowding. On the agenda is whether private business could do a better job of providing cell space than the county. Giving the association that kind of invitation is a drastic step, but in its role of monitoring jail conditions, it does know the turf. And judging by this one example of ideas that have been ignored, the County Board could use someone to do its thinking."

The Chicago Tribune  
Nov. 6, 1989



Publicity-starved actresses pose new problem for Beverly Hills police

### Scully:

## The Police Corps: Agreeing on aims, but disagreeing on approaches

By Robert Scully

There can be no question in anyone's mind that the growing problems of crime, drugs, as well as the massive increase in weapons that are available to the criminal element make a larger, better educated, trained and equipped police force an absolute necessity.

For example, between 1957 and 1982 the number of police officers in the United States increased from 1.6 to 2.6 per 1,000 residents, but during the same period the rate of reported crimes rose 436 percent. The Justice Department reports that from 1987 to 1988 total crimes increased from 35.3 million to 35.8 million.

To the extent that H.R. 2798, the Police Corps Act, is motivated by concern over these facts, we applaud it and its sponsors. However, merely because a measure seeks to address a serious

¶ Another questionable assumption of the Police Corps is that having college graduates enter police service for four years after graduation would contribute to the quality of police protection and service. In fact, if, as some of the proponents of the Police Corps measure suggest, Police Corps graduates would be expected to leave police service at the end of four years, then they would have served during a period when it is generally agreed that new police officers have only begun to get their feet wet. It is usually only after at least four years that cops are considered to have enough seasoning that they are not prone to errors resulting from inexperience. Hence, to anticipate the departure of Police Corps graduates after four years would be to forfeit what would normally be the best years of police service.

¶ Another concern about the Police Corps re-

**"Even where there are shortages of eligible applicants, these shortages could be easily overcome by improving police wages and conditions."**

national problem does not necessarily mean that it offers the correct solution.

In the case of H.R. 2798, our organization concluded that the Police Corps proposal was wide of the mark in providing a solution to the problems of law enforcement that our nation faces. The major criticisms of the proposal can be summarized as follows:

¶ One of the major underlying assumptions of the Police Corps proposal is that there presently exists a national problem in recruiting qualified persons to serve as police officers, and that the promise of a \$40,000 college stipend would help overcome this situation. While in certain areas it is difficult to find qualified officers, in others there are far more qualified applicants than there are positions. Further, we believe that even where there are shortages of eligible applicants, these shortages could be easily overcome by increasing and improving police wages and conditions, which would unquestionably help to increase the qualified labor supply under well-proven principles of labor economics.

Indeed, a recent statistical survey conducted by the National Institute of Justice found that 53 percent of sheriffs and 40 percent of police chiefs in this country considered low police salaries to constitute a serious recruitment problem. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 1987 "the average starting salary for an entry-level officer in local police departments ranged from \$13,768 in jurisdictions under 2,500 people to \$22,930 in jurisdictions with populations of one million or more." In 1987, the national average starting salary for a police officer was \$16,833. Compare this, for example, with the uniform starting salary of a letter carrier, now \$23,777, which was arrived at through collective bargaining. With all due respect to the letter carriers, I hardly think even they would compare their jobs to that of a cop.

Therefore, NAPO believes that substantial and well-deserved increases in police salary levels would have an immediate positive impact on existing recruiting problems.

lates to morale. We agree that, increasingly, police work has become more professional, making college training desirable. But we also believe that college and other educational benefits ought to go to working cops who have already demonstrated their commitment to police work, instead of to pre-college entrants who would be forced to make early decisions with respect to career plans before they had had a chance to explore their options. The increasingly heavy stress associated with police

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Robert Scully is president of the National Association of Police Organizations. This article is adapted from his testimony before the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime on Nov. 2, 1989.

## Letters

To the editor:

Congratulations on edition 300 of Law Enforcement News. The front pages included in the edition caused me to reflect both on the progress we have made in policing over the past 15 years and the many challenges that we continue to face.

I have been a LEN reader since the very first edition and I know how hard you have worked to make it a quality publication. You have succeeded. Through LEN, John Jay College has made a significant contribution to policing throughout the nation by reporting on key issues in a truly professional manner.

We thank you for the contributions over the years and look forward to the next 300 editions.

DARREL W. STEPHENS  
Executive Director  
Police Executive Research Forum  
Washington, D.C.

*As the saying goes, "I used to feel sorry for myself that I had no shoes, until I met a man who had no feet."*

In a sense, that's the premise behind a pioneering organization in New York known as the Police Self Support Group. And, had it not been for the bombs planted by the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN, it's hard to say whether the PSSG would be in existence today. On Dec. 31, 1982, as most of the Western world was preparing for the usual run of New Year's Eve festivities, the FALN planted several explosive devices at sites around New York, including police headquarters and the Federal office buildings in Manhattan and Brooklyn. As two members of the bomb squad, Detectives Richard Pastorella and Anthony Senft, were attempting to examine one of the bombs, it exploded, seriously injuring both men. Pastorella was left blinded, partially deaf, and minus his right hand.

As Pastorella lay in a hospital bed, contemplating what must have seemed like a bleak future, his thoughts turned to those officers who might have faced similar circumstances in the past, and those who might have to deal with them in the future. How many could there be who had to deal with having their self-image and sense of self-worth blasted away by a job-related catastrophe? (In fact, there are about

22,000 per year nationwide.) Pastorella concluded that no one should have to face the same lonely road that he was forced to travel. Within three months after his discharge from the hospital, although still adjusting to a dramatically new lifestyle, Pastorella launched the Police Self Support Group.

The concept behind the group is simplicity itself: On the one hand, there's no one who knows a cop's job like another cop. And on the other, while police agencies may be quick to respond to the needs of surviving families of slain officers, the needs of wounded or injured officers are often another story, particularly when it comes to the needs pertaining to emotional healing. The self-support group's membership includes those who have been wounded by criminal violence, those who have been injured in traffic or other accidents, and those who have been traumatized by seeing a fellow officer go down. In almost all cases, the syndrome at hand is the same: post-traumatic stress disorder.

No amount of police machismo can deflect the cold, hard reality of PTSD, which, as Pastorella says, "can kill you." Like a relentlessly corrosive force, PTSD, if left unattended, can gnaw away at the psychological bridges in one's mind until they collapse. That's

where the self-support group tries to make its presence felt, by reassuring wounded and traumatized officers that they are not alone, and that they can make it if only they want to. Pastorella and other members of the group talk to cops as cops, and, if necessary, call on the clinical assistance of a pair of psychologists. The program has the blessing and support of the Police Department, but otherwise goes about its business with near-complete autonomy.

Pastorella is nothing less than emphatic when it comes to the need for officers to pull themselves up by the bootstraps and start life afresh in the wake of calamity. The 22-year police veteran, who is still a member of the Police Department assigned to full-time work with the self-support group, has enrolled in a master's degree program in psychology, the better to help his fellow officers. As he observes, "If I can do it age 49, blind, hard of hearing and an amputee, then goddamnit, why can't you do it?"

It may be a hard message for some traumatized cops to swallow, but Pastorella insists that he's simply putting "my money where my mouth is." In a sense, he's gone from defusing one type of ticking time bomb to defusing another: the kind that exists inside a person's head.

**"If you have the will to survive and the will to succeed, you will. If I can do it — blind, half deaf and missing a hand — then dammit, give it a try. You might even surprise yourself."**

**Det. Richard  
Pastorella**

**Pulling himself up from the wreckage of a terrorist bombing to found a self-help group for wounded police officers.**

Law Enforcement News interview  
by Peter C. Dodenhoff

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** In recent years, there has been a growing consciousness of the needs of police survivors — widows, children and parents. In general, how attentive is the profession to the needs of people like yourself — cops who survive critical incidents but come away wounded, injured, maimed or traumatized?

**PASTORELLA:** At the outset I have to say that the organization or agency that has given us the greatest amount of assistance in getting ourselves known is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Without a doubt, they have invited me out to Quantico on at least half a dozen occasions and allowed me the forum to address chiefs of police from every major city in the country. So I've had exposure to every major police agency in the country, literally, through the FBI. This past summer we were in Quantico and we spoke to 30 Ph.D.'s in the field of stress management, people on the fringes of law enforcement. We raised their consciousness about the plight of an officer who has been injured in the performance of duty, what his or her life is like, and what difficulties we've encountered. Most people don't realize

that when an officer has been wounded, and they hear on TV or radio, "Officer Jones has been injured but he's doing well." And everyone says, "Gee, thank God he's doing well. How great." But when we go there and we talk to them, they're not doing well at all. Emotionally they've been destroyed. Their families have been destroyed because this man or woman can no longer function as a police officer. They've lost a limb, an eye, some bodily organ that's going to prevent them from functioning as a police officer ever again. Now what? Their world is turned upside down. Will he survive? Yeah, he'll survive, but in what shape? There's such a thing as quality of life. No one thinks about that.

**LEN:** When it comes to responding to such officers, how badly are law enforcement agencies in need of changing their ways?

**PASTORELLA:** That's a mixed bag. Some of the police agencies around the country are very progressive and do a great deal for their officers. By and large, unfortunately, most do not.

**LEN:** How about the New York City Police Department?

**PASTORELLA:** New York City has been extremely progressive in

helping us. In fact, if I can get in a plug here, Chief [Robert] Johnston not only named the organization, he gave us the encouragement and the direction and the base to operate from. He gave us the floor plan and said, "Here it is. This is the way I would do it. Check it out. You've got the ball, so run with it." We've been running with it ever since. But we could not have done that if we didn't have the backing of Chief Johnston, of Chief Anthony Voelker, former Chief Richard Nicastro, former Chief Robert Colangelo, Chief DeForest Taylor. These important people were in the forefront of saying, "There's a need for an organization like this, so let's see what we can do." If I heard of a problem out there, or heard of a police officer and his family who were having a difficult time, I would go to a chief and explain the problem. He would be receptive. Through all the bureaucratic nonsense and red tape, he would call a few numbers, and presto change would occur. The problem was resolved.

**LEN:** Has the response of the police department changed dramatically since your own injury?

**PASTORELLA:** Yes. It has.

This organization never

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# "Post-traumatic stress disorder, if you leave it unattended, can kill you. It can kill you through suicide, it can kill you through alcoholism, it can kill you by destroying your family. Trust me — it exists."

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would have started if I didn't feel that I was walking a lonely road. There was no one to encourage or really help me through. All of the people and all of the hospitals are there at the outset, saying, "What can we do? How can we help you?" They're all well intentioned, but when the dust settles two or three days later, where are they? You pick a telephone and you say, "I need this or that," and they say, "Well, yeah, as soon as we get a chance we'll be there. Don't worry; we'll take care of it." But it never gets done. Like all the police officers before me, I had to walk that road alone. They can do some small things for you, but what about your image of yourself? What about the psychological damage that's been done? We have a shooting trauma team that goes out, and they try to do a good job. They're well-intentioned people, but they do not understand the police officer's plight from a police officer's viewpoint. They're civilians. I'm not knocking civilians, but they can't quite understand. You can't send me to a plumbers' convention and expect me to understand the plumbers' lifestyle. I don't know it. I haven't lived it. So I saw a need for an organization that was run by police officers for police officers. I was in the hospital for about six or seven weeks. I got home in February, and the idea of the organization was started by me in May of 1983. That's how soon we got rolling.

## The Lord helps those . . .

LEN: Were "selfish" motives a part of your reasoning for starting the organization? Did you perhaps think that such a group might also help your own recovery?

PASTORELLA: Was I helping myself in doing it? Absolutely. Of course. But that was not my only motive. My motive was, if it's happening to me, holy God, who else is it happening to? Our department is very young. A lot of the experience and the know-how on the job left. It's not to say that the young officers are not capable. They certainly are. But a lot of the talent left. The teachers left. We needed an organization like this to give some semblance of order to a chaotic lifestyle that was imposed on the officer through no wish of his own. He's wounded and flat on his back — now what? That's what I said. I had no more eyesight, my hand was missing, my hearing was mostly gone — now what? I needed moral support — not just from my family, because you expect it from your family, your friends and your neighbors. But you also need it from the people that you surrounded yourself with all your working life — police officers who know where you're coming from, so to speak. Police officers don't share much of their lifestyle, even with their own families. They want to protect them and shield them from the jaded side of life. So what we do is, we come in to see an officer who's been hurt badly — usually waiting until all the dust is settled and the crowd is gone. We usually wait a week or so, when the feeling of what has really happened to them has settled in. Then we show up and say, "Here we are." For example, we had a police officer, Tommy Hammerschmidt, who was shot in the face not too long ago. Well, I've got three officers in the organization who were shot in the face. Who better to send? I also send someone who is geographically close to that individual, so that if he needs to reach out, he can.

So I send three people who were shot in the face, two male and one female. And now the guy wants to join our organization. He called me and said, "You know, I really appreciated the fact that you came when you did and that you spoke to my wife. You included her in everything you did. You let her know that everything's going to be okay." We let her know by sending her three examples to show that this guy is going to be okay. Let the hospital do its job, and the family do its job, and the Police Department do its job; we'll fill in the gaps and we'll be there to support the officer and his family, to

answer all the questions that he might have. That's what we did, and the guy was appreciative. He said we put our money where our mouth is. We go and lecture to various precincts throughout the city on a regular basis. We talk about main issues, safety-related issues. We talk about radio safety, how the radio is a professional tool and a lifeline. We talk about wearing your vest. We talk about respect, for each other and for the public.

LEN: Does it help the organization to be outside the formal structure of the Police Department?

PASTORELLA: Yes, because it gives us a greater autonomy. We can move around freely without being encumbered by a lot of bureaucratic red tape. That's what has made us really worthwhile.

LEN: Do you, or does anyone, have a ballpark sense of how many officers are wounded or injured on the job in an average year?

PASTORELLA: I've got a figure for it. It's a figure that you won't believe. Nationally, on the average, there's over 22,000 officers that are wounded or injured in the performance of duty every single year. Every 57 hours in the United States, a police officer is killed on duty. I called up our Health Services Division, and found that as of Nov. 7, 10,617 officers were injured in the performance of duty here in New York. That's not to say that every injury is serious, but even if we say that 1 percent is serious, you're talking about over 100 officers that are seriously injured in less than a year in New York City.

LEN: Other than wounded or injured officers, who would be the support group's clientele? Would you include officers who are shot at but not hit, and perhaps a bit scarred emotionally by the incident?

PASTORELLA: Well, we have an officer in our organization who wasn't even scratched, but he has an emotional scar that is as deep and as serious as the physical wounds that some of the people in our group have. This man was not wounded but saw six of his buddies get wounded. He's the only guy standing, and he's thinking, "What did I do wrong? If I had only done this better." That thinking, "if I had only," will kill you if you let it, because we tend to blame ourselves for what went wrong. I have officers that have lost partners, and they say, "If I had only done this, maybe he'd be alive." Maybe, maybe, maybe. They feel guilty about surviving. Survivor guilt is a real cross to bear.

LEN: Is there some sort of a line that you have to draw and not cross, so that members of the support group don't start dabbling in amateur psychology while helping a fellow officer?

secretary here, Angela Leonardi, is also going for her master's in psychology for the same reason. We're trying to broaden our base. We have Ron and Phil, and we'll also have Richard and Angela.

LEN: Have you found that there is a right way and a wrong way to reach out to a fellow officer who has been hurt in the line of duty?

PASTORELLA: Obviously there's a right way and wrong way, but I think the only way I can really answer that question is to say that, by and large, I have not heard of a police officer ever antagonizing another officer, even inadvertently. Most of the people in my organization have PTSD — post-traumatic stress disorder. It's a functional disorder that you get when you wind up flat on your back and your life is upside-down. It was brought to the public health organizations' attention by the Vietnam veterans who came back and were traumatized by their experiences there. I contend that the police officers operating every day in the streets of New York undergo the same post-traumatic stress disorder but don't realize it, because post-traumatic stress disorder builds and builds and builds, until the bridge inside your head breaks. What critical incident stress debriefing is to short-circuit PTSD by allowing that person to get his thoughts organized properly so that he doesn't feel he was at fault and he doesn't carry around this excess baggage for the rest of his life. Once you have PTSD, if you leave it unattended, it can kill you. It can kill you through suicide, it can kill you through alcoholism, it can kill you by destroying your family. Trust me — it exists.

Let me give you just a quick aside on that. We were called out to New Jersey about three months ago. A young officer, about 24 years old, was killed accidentally by his sergeant during a drug raid. He was only married about six weeks at the time. We were called in to do a critical incident stress debriefing for the men in his unit, including the shooter. Let me tell you: We had a big effect on them, by allowing them to unload on us. We're not there to say, "You screwed up. You shouldn't have done this or that." We don't do any of that. We let each officer give his own perspective of what happened that night. We let them all air it and let them all hear what the other officers are saying so that they understand and see and feel, "Heck, I didn't know he felt that way, too." We all think, "It's just me. Only I have those crazy thoughts. I don't know why I have these crazy flashbacks to the day my friend was killed." Meanwhile, every damn person in that room was experiencing exactly the same thing. And what we're telling them is, "Time out. This is all normal." We're short-circuiting the possibility of the onset of post-traumatic stress disorder.

LEN: In certain situations, there may indeed have been a critical error made by the officer. Would you still say that it's not the place of support-group members to bring those errors up?

## "Have cops screwed up in the past? Of course they have. But let's get this person back on his or her feet. We can deal with the issue of errors later."

PASTORELLA: What we do is critical incident stress debriefing. You go to a police officer's room, you walk in, and that person obviously knows that you're a police officer who has been where he is. So there's an instant rapport right off the bat. You walk into the room and say, "Hello, my name is Detective Pastorella, I was injured at such-and-such a time." You sit down and shake that person's hand — you might even hold that person's hand — to cement that bond. You tell him, "I know where you're coming from. I was where you are." You start from there and you let that person talk to you about the incident, and you let him open up and get all the misconceptions and the thoughts that he did wrong out of him. What you're there to do is say, "You didn't do wrong; you survived." You explain what the injury is, what he's going to feel next, you talk to him about his wife and children, or her husband and children — we do have six women in this organization — and you let the person really defuse that anxiety and let it come out. We're not amateur psychologists at all, but we do lend them the support and the understanding that they need at that point. It's a sympathetic ear.

## When the going gets tough

LEN: Do you have access to a resource network that allows you or another member of the group to call on a trained clinical psychologist as needed?

PASTORELLA: There are two professors at John Jay College who have offered their services to us freely and have helped us a great deal. Dr. Ron McVey and Dr. Phil Bonifacio of the Counseling Department are two outstanding gentlemen who are part of the Police Self-Support Group in that they give us their assistance when we need it. If the problem gets to be too heavy and the officer doesn't want to go through the Police Department, we give them the option. You don't have to go through the department if you don't want to. I have these two people you can talk to. That's also why I'm going to school for my master's in psychology — to perform this function. That way, when I do walk in I know what I'm talking about. Our

PASTORELLA: You have to be diplomatic. Have cops screwed up in the past? Of course they have. But let's get this person back on his or her feet. We can deal with the issue of errors later. Our primary concern is the emotional and physical well-being of that officer. What he or she did, if it was incorrect, can be tended to later when that person is strong enough to handle that circumstance. You never kick a dog when he's down.

## Softness and survival

LEN: Do certain personality types of officers recover from critical incidents better than others — notwithstanding that healing and therapy are very individualized matters?

PASTORELLA: There's no empirical evidence for this, but I have found that the cop who was a street kid fares better than the cop who came from an upper middle class family. A guy who comes from a lower socioeconomic background tends to recover faster, because his whole lifestyle a matter of survival. He's used to fighting for survival in the world. We as a society have become very, very soft. During the economic upheaval that we had in the 30's, Americans had to work very hard and struggle. If you look around you today, all the people that are truly successful came from that background, where they really had to work hard to live and take care of their families. Because our society has now become more affluent, we have become softer. Our families are more dissipated, we've lost values, and we've lost strength.

In any case, a cop has to look beyond "Look what happened to me" and get to "Where do I go from here?" If you can get to that point, you're already on the right track. My organization says, once you've said "Where do I go from here?" we say, "Follow us and we'll show you the way." I'm trying to give the people in the organization a new lease on life, by telling them that just because you've been wounded, just because you've been hurt, it doesn't mean your life is over. It's over if you allow it to be over. I'm 49 years old, and I am trying to be an example. I am putting my

# LEN interview: Det. Richard Pastorella

where my mouth is. I'm saying to them, "Follow me." It's not that I'm a guru. That's not what I'm saying. I'm saying that if I can do it at age 49, blind, hard of hearing and an amputee, then goddammit, why can't you do it? I'm saying get off your duff, pull yourself up by your bootstraps, and pick up where you left off. You can do it if you want to. That's the message I'm trying to carry.

**LEN:** What about situations where an officer is physically well enough to return to duty, but may be either gun shy or trigger happy as a result of the incident?

**PASTORELLA:** There are several avenues we can take there. The Health Services Division has an open door policy for that, and we can walk into the office anytime and say, "Inspector, we may have a problem. We'd like someone to talk to this officer." We can also go through early intervention, and the officer will be called in and interviewed. We do act as a conduit for that type of circumstance, because if an officer is dangerous to himself, or dangerous to the public, it is our sworn duty to protect life and property, including the officer's life. I have no compunction whatsoever in that circumstance to make sure that that officer gets assistance. You don't have to tell him, "Hey pal, you're a menace." You can be very diplomatic and still make your point. The officer will realize, once you point certain things out, that it's in his own interest, and in the interest of his children, his wife, his parents and sisters and brothers. There's always some way to reach that officer and get help for him. In the main, it works. He or she will realize, "Hey, maybe I should get help." That's the bottom line for us. I would rather have an officer hate my guts as long as I can go to sleep at night knowing that I saved his life. That's all that matters to me. I'm not out for a popularity contest. My job is to make sure that that officer gets whole again. I don't care what his feelings are about me, as long as his emotional needs are tended to and he stays alive and well.

## A roll of the dice

**LEN:** Is there a difference in the reaction to officers depending on whether the injury was incurred on-duty or off-duty, or whether it was the result of criminal violence or an accident of some sort?

**PASTORELLA:** That's a tough issue. There is a distinction made, and it's unfortunate. Dead is dead. If an officer is killed in a traffic accident, even though the officer may be on duty, it's seen as a non-heroic act, and for some reason they don't get the same attention or the same privileges as someone who gets killed performing some heroic act. That, I think, is a product of media attention. Is it wrong? Maybe it is, because that family's needs may be no different or no less. Who's to say why my incident is a heroic thing? I didn't think it was heroic at the time, and that's the truth. It was my job; it's what I got paid to do. It was a quirk of fate, and I had no control over it. God knows that if I did have control over it I wouldn't be in this circumstance today. It's a roll of the dice, and it should be that way. We should all be treated equally. If a guy gets run over while directing traffic, or he gets shot while chasing a felon, he's still doing



New York City Police Sgt. Charles Wells salutes as fellow bomb squad officers Frank De Cecco, Richard Pastorella and Anthony Senft stand at attention during ceremonies at which they were presented with the Police Department's Medal of Honor for their actions in trying to disarm a terrorist bomb on Dec. 31, 1982. The bomb exploded, blinding Pastorella and injuring the other officers. (Wide World Photo)

represent calm, law and order, all those things to those people, whether they accept you or not. At that moment, you're on the hot spot. You're the guy who's going to take care of their problem.

**LEN:** In some cases where a wounded or injured officer winds up becoming a kind of celebrity or media hero. How does such a status affect the recovery process?

**PASTORELLA:** It hampers it, because you can't take care of what has to be taken care of first. You can't be a media darling and take care of business, so to speak.

**LEN:** How is celebrity status for one officer viewed by others who may have been wounded but did not enjoy the same kind of attention?

**PASTORELLA:** Not well, because they tend to feel, "Hey, what

country to find out if there were any organizations like ours. There weren't. We are the only organization in the United States that is run by police officers for police officers. The Police Department, by and large, does not impede us in any way. That's why I said we're so progressive here. They have helped us and they encourage us, but they stay out of it.

## Support from the top

**LEN:** You can't ask for much more than that.

**PASTORELLA:** No, you can't. That's what I'm saying. The New York City Police Department has really done a 180 on this issue. And Mayor [Edward] Koch is one of the people who has really embraced the organization. When the guy at the top says, "I believe in these people," it makes it easier to move along. So you have to give him credit too. Whether you agree with his political ideas or not, the man cares a great deal about his employees. When he put the Medal of Honor around my neck, he was weeping. He's genuine in his emotions. He really feels the injury with you, and that's to his credit. I have a great deal of admiration and respect for the guy — and I'm a Republican [laughs].

**LEN:** You're a support service for the NYPD. What about the city's two other large police agencies, the Transit Police and Housing Police?

**PASTORELLA:** I've got three Transit officers in the organization. We have opened our doors and Commissioner [Benjamin] Ward gave us the authorization to include Transit and Housing officers in our organization. Both former Chief John Henry and current Chief Louis Raiford of the Housing Police have embraced our organization. We don't have any takers yet, but we're here if they need us. Chief Vincent DelCastillo of the Transit Police has told me that he believes in the organization as well. He allows his officers to come to our meetings even when they're working. He gives them time off to come. Commissioner Ward and the current Commissioner, Richard Condon, have given us that permission as well. It's in writing that any officer who has been injured in the performance of duty and who returns to duty is permitted to attend our meetings if he is working at the time of the meeting. That says a great deal, because he realizes that, yes, that officer is well enough to go to work, but let's take care of his emotional needs as well. Let's make sure that he can get that extra booster shot, so to speak, from people who are truly his peers, so that he'll be a better officer and he'll serve the public better.

**LEN:** All things being equal, do you think you have had an  
Continued on Page 12

his job.

What bothers me, too, is that I think police officers generally — not just New York, but everywhere — are the most underpaid people in the world. A police officer has been trained to take action when he sees wrongdoing. He's a cop 24 hours a day. When is he ever off-duty? I hate the term "off-duty." They're always on duty, whether they believe it or not.

**LEN:** People get hurt, even maimed, in on-the-job accidents all the time, whether you're talking about meat cutters, construction workers, or police. Why do you think it becomes so special when it happens to a cop?

**PASTORELLA:** A police officer is the mainstay of society, the person who represents law and order. The officer is what separates the general public from chaos. He is the man who fills the breach for them. He's out there all day long and serves many, many functions. When there's a dispute, he's an arbiter. If there's a leak, he becomes a plumber. You're a father confessor, you're a law enforcer, you're every damn thing that they need at that moment. I'm not demeaning our brothers and sisters in the Fire Department, but they're in a firehouse. They're not in the public eye as much as we are. We're on patrol all the time, 24 hours a day, every single day. We're in uniform, and the public can pick us out from three blocks away. We

about me? I've been hurt, too." It's hard to tell a guy that lost both legs, or who's a paraplegic, or who lost an eye or an arm, or who has a couple bullets still embedded in his chest, that he wasn't hurt, because he was. His self-image was destroyed, because now his vulnerability has smacked him right in the face. There's a disparity in who gets what, and how much is given to one over another. If you give to one, shouldn't you give it to all?

**LEN:** Have you seen much in the way of networking among similar self-support groups on a nationwide basis?

**PASTORELLA:** This year we have been to Baltimore, we've been to two towns in Connecticut, we've been to West Palm Beach, Fla., we're going to Orlando, we've been to West Chester, Pa., we're going to go to Philadelphia. Early next year, we're going to Texas and Arizona. We've already been to Portland, Ore. All these places have heard about us, and all these places are interested in starting a support group. They're interested in knowing, "Hey, if they should happen to us, how did you deal with it? Maybe you can help us help the people here." So it's taking root, it's taking hold. We were fortunate enough to be highlighted on the Sunday morning show with Charles Kuralt on Jan. 3, 1988. Early this year, that was picked as one of the best shows of the year. We were on for a 15-minute segment, and before they did a story on us, they went across the

# Pastorella: "I had self-worth again"

Continued from Page 11  
impact on the job, either locally or nationally?

PASTORELLA: Not very much, unfortunately, and I'll tell you why that is. I have been to hospital rooms, and I have seen just about every officer who's been wounded since 1983. Unfortunately, I've been to the bedside of many officers who say, "I'm sorry, but I don't know who you are." The guys on the job are so young. When I was injured on New Year's Eve in 1982, most of these people were in high school, or they were doing some civilian job, and they just don't remember me. They know the incident when I mention it — "Oh yeah, I remember that night now" — but they don't remember me, and they don't know the organization. Some have, but most have not, and that's why I agreed to do this interview with you: in the hope that a lot of the police officers who read your paper will get to know that we exist. We're here, and we're here to help. I've been dealing with an officer in Baltimore who was shot in the head and blinded. I've been helping him and his family for the past two years. I deal with him on the phone all the time. We extend our services to anyone who wants us, anyone who needs us. We will be there; all they have to do is give us a call.

LEN: Can you size up in capsule fashion how the New Year's Eve bombing incident changed your life both professionally and personally?

PASTORELLA: I think I can put it to you this way: I could easily sit back and say, "Gee, look what happened to me," but what purpose would that serve? Absolutely none. Ultimately, I'd be sitting in my living room, I would languish away and I would die. I chose to take that tragedy, if you will, and turn it around and make it an opportunity. We all have the ability to do that, but first you have to see it. I was fortunate enough to see it as an opportunity to reach out and help other people. What I decided to do was to take this and say, "Count your blessings, be careful, don't become complacent, since complacency can kill you," and I became a live show-and-tell — as the other people in our organization are. We're a live show-and-tell every place we go. You can't conceal the injuries. Some people look pretty damn good on the surface, but you can't see the emotional scars. It's up to you to take the opportunity, to make the opportunity to go out and help somebody, so that hopefully they can learn and profit by what happened to you, so that it doesn't happen to them. That's what I've chosen to do. That's what our organization is all about. Are other people going to follow us? Of course they are. God forbid if you get injured or hurt, but it doesn't have to be the end of your life unless you want it to be. You can still get out and function. You can still be a productive person. You can still help society by helping your own brothers and sisters and by doing what



Officers of the NYPD's Emergency Service Unit carry an unidentified officer from the lobby of New York police headquarters following a New Year's Eve explosion of a bomb planted by Puerto Rican terrorists. The bomb was one of several planted by the group FALN at sites that included the Federal office building housing the New York field office of the FBI and the main Federal office building in Brooklyn. (Wide World Photo)

you're supposed to be doing. We offer these people a chance to share their experience and their knowledge to help other people. In that respect, they're returning to work. They can still put all their altruistic values to use again, and I'm telling them that that's the way to do it. In helping other people to survive and get well, you're helping yourself.

LEN: No less so for them than it was for you.

PASTORELLA: That's the truth. Like I said to you before: Was it

self-serving? Sure it was. I'd be a fool to say it didn't help me. It helped me emotionally and helped me to get better faster because I had a job to do. I had self-worth again. If you take away a person's self-worth, what do they have? Nothing. If you have nothing, then you have nothing to live for. But I'm saying that you do have something to live for. You take a tragedy and turn it around and make it into an opportunity, because you can do it. It can be done. If you have the will to survive and the will to succeed, you will. If I can do it — blind, half deaf and missing a hand — then dammit, give it a try. You might even surprise yourself.

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# Narco-chemicals give cops a headache

Continued from Page 1  
cessful surveillance operations.

"But we always feel understaffed. It takes so many man-hours to keep [chemical companies] under surveillance," he said. "And there's no time limit as to when [purchasers] do have to pick it up."

"The DEA is very much aware of our problem," said Durrant. "They have the same concerns as we do, but they don't have the time to stake these places out forever. They're just stretched real thin."

Since last March, the Drug Enforcement Administration has been phasing in new regulations to stem the sale, distribution and export of chemicals used to make illegal drugs. Transactions must be recorded by sellers, with the records open to Government inspection. While the regulations do not bar the sale of the chemicals, the requirement to record transactions is seen as a deterrent to criminals seeking to obtain the chemicals because their purchases might be traced back to them. The DEA rules also provide for the recording of bulk sales of precursors like ephedrine.

The DEA regulations have been criticized for placing more rigid controls on the purchase of chemicals said

to be essential to making cocaine, such as kerosene, ammonia, lime, sodium carbonate, potassium permanganate, ethyl ether and hydrochloric acid. But some officials say that regulations in states like California are much more stringent — and that drives criminals across state lines to jurisdictions with more lax regulations, like Utah.

"As we button things down in California, we've pushed them out into other states," said Clark Gomez, who heads the Precursor Compliance Program for the California Department of Justice.

"There is a general concern among the states that this is an evolving problem," said Gomez, who added precursor chemicals were a hot topic at a recent meeting of the National Association of State-Controlled Substance Regulators that he recently attended.

In California, over-the-counter sales of precursor chemicals must be reported 21 days in advance. Only licensed pharmacists and pharmaceutical companies are exempt. Unauthorized sale is a felony in California, where the wholesale price of ephedrine has risen from \$61 a kilo to up to \$400, thanks to a "thriving black market," Gomez told LEN. Companies found to be trading illegally in the chemicals can be "put

out of business," he added.

Many of those attending the recent conference called for the modification of existing Federal legislation on precursors, because the existing DEA rules are not enough to stop the problem, said Gomez.

"We need much stronger precursor legislation at the Federal level if we're going to impact this interstate problem," he said.

"Precursors were obviously largely an afterthought to addressing [DEA's] first priority, which was the essential chemicals," said Gomez. "Insofar as the precursor aspect is concerned, it doesn't really help the states; it doesn't really affect the problem that we're having. So at this point, the states are pretty much on their own, pending a major modification and amendment to the existing Federal precursor law."

According to Steven Lough, the DEA's agent-in-charge in Salt Lake City, Utah's new regulations have slowed down the influx of illegal purchasers from out of state.

"But it hasn't stopped it. There's still a number of people that are willing to come here, and take a chance identifying themselves to purchase the chemicals," said Lough, whose agency responds to "five or six call-outs" weekly

dealing with the illegal purchase of precursor chemicals. DEA has also noted an increase in the number of clandestine labs it has had to dismantle in recent years, from two only four years ago, to 12 so far this year. The increasing presence of clandestine labs in Utah is "directly related to the availability of chemicals" in the state, Lough noted.

Despite the shortcomings of Utah regulations, some chemical firms in the state are getting out of the precursor chemical business all together.

"We used to sell them, but we discontinued them," said a spokeswoman for a Utah chemical supply firm who requested anonymity. The company stopped selling precursor chemicals shortly after the new regulations went into effect because of the "red tape and criminal liability" associated with them.

"We just didn't feel it was worth the red tape. We had quite a bit of harassment of our customers by local law enforcement agencies. That was becoming a problem so we just discontinued it," she said.

The company feels the legislation is too strict on both essential and precursor chemicals, the spokeswoman said, because it covers chemicals like acetone, potassium permanganate, toluene and other substances commonly used in the chemical industry for a variety of legitimate purposes.

"It's like outlawing milk or something for a baker. Yes, you need it for most things, but on the other hand, most of the things aren't bad either," she said.

"We can't discontinue [essential chemical sales] and stuff call ourselves a chemical and lab supply house. We've

tried to comply as best we could with the spirit of the whole thing. When the new law came out, the local officials all became aware of it and started overreacting to many things that were happening and didn't realize we were cooperating with the Federal officials all along. It just became too much of a fiasco, so we just discontinued it because it was getting so hard to know whom to report to and how to work this out," she added.

The state regulations, patterned after the Federal rules, also provide stricter penalties for businesses selling precursor chemicals to unauthorized purchasers, which made it "too frightening to try to do business under those kinds of circumstances," the spokeswoman said.

The spokeswoman said it would be difficult to make the current regulations any stricter, and even so, she said she doesn't think it will stop people from getting precursor chemicals or simply substituting the difficult to obtain substances with more easily obtainable ones.

"With chemicals, it's a little hard to control because there's just so many avenues people can approach it from. They can start with almost anything. If they want to get to a certain end-product, they can start almost anywhere. So what really happens is that there are many controls on business, but they don't necessarily control the illicit manufacturers because within a matter of months they've come up with new methods, using new chemicals."

"There nothing you can do short of regulating every single chemical. And that would just not be feasible. It would be an impossibility."

## As cops seek gun parity, business booms for Beretta

The U.S. Army may have temporarily refused to accept any more pistols produced by Beretta USA, because of a crack that appeared on one of the pistols it ordered, but that's not stopping law enforcement agencies from purchasing the wares of the gun manufacturing giant, whose semiautomatic 9mm pistol is fast becoming the weapon of choice among police agencies who are facing increasingly hostile and well-armed drug-dealing syndicates.

Beretta USA, the Accokeek, Md.-based subsidiary of the Italian arms maker, has seen sales to law enforcement agencies skyrocket by 35 percent this year compared to 1988, as an increasing number of departments opt to

abandon their traditional six-round revolvers in favor of the faster-loading, 16-round semiautomatic models — guns they say will give police officers better firearms parity when facing drug gangs.

"We have sold more weapons to law enforcement than any other gun manufacturer," said Warren Barron, Beretta's law enforcement sales manager.

Barron told LEN that sales to law enforcement agencies have accounted for at least \$10 million in revenues to Beretta so far this year. Among its customers are the Los Angeles police and sheriff's departments, state police agencies in Connecticut, Maine and Washington, and highway patrols in

Florida, North Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming, among many others, Barron said. Beretta has filled the orders of 539 law enforcement agencies so far this year, representing sales of tens of thousands of weapons.

Barron noted that state and highway patrols choose Beretta models more often than any other make of gun. Negotiations are under way with the California Highway Patrol for a large order that should be finalized by the end of the year, he added.

Business with law enforcement is so good, in fact, that the company is considering opening a second plant on Maryland's lower Eastern Shore.



Wide World Photo

**Test-driving  
a semi**

Philadelphia police officer Daniel Bechtel lines up the sights on an Austrian-made Glock-17 semiautomatic pistol at the Police Academy shooting range. Some city police officers start using the weapon on the streets Nov. 15 as part of a year-long test to decide if the gun will become standard issue.

## Thanks, but no thanks, for Police Corps bill

Continued from Page 8

work requires dedication and commitment of a very unique character. But to expect that early decisions to engage in police employment in exchange for college tuition assistance would be sufficient to sustain long-term motivation for police work is, to say the least, questionable. Thus, funds for educational and other needed benefits would be better spent on existing police officers.

Further, we believe that Police Corps entrants to police work might also suffer from feelings on the part of other police officers that they represented an "elite corps" of officers who were on a "special" employment track, thus creating additional morale problems.

Finally, we would suggest that the cause of enlarging the number of cops and insuring the quality of police protection would be better served by an approach that has a proven track record in this country of improving wages and benefits, working conditions and morale, namely a system of collective bargaining. We believe that collective bargaining, without the right to strike but with final and binding contract arbitration, has had a positive impact upon improved law enforcement, and that where collective bargaining is absent, police recruiting, retention and working conditions are deficient. New Orleans and Houston stand out as examples of woefully inadequate police systems where collective bargaining is

not available.

We thank the sponsors of H.R. 2798 for their interest and concern in helping to improve the quality and quantity of police protection in America. While we respectfully differ over the merits of H.R. 2798, we agree that there is an important need for more and better trained police officers in America.

## Texas debuts new training

Continued from Page 3

Dawson County Judicial District Attorney's office, which has jurisdiction over a four-county area about 60 miles south of Lubbock, said the institute was "one of the better schools that I've ever attended."

"It was very informative, very thorough. The material was relevant to the job, material that was needed — things that we encounter, things that will help us achieve, and I think, benefit. We'll do better because of it," she told LEN.

Instructors "knew their subjects well and were able to deliver it well," Brown added.

"It was needed," Brown said of the institute. "I am proud to be a part of the program. To be selected, I considered that an honor."

**Deputy Sheriffs.** Monroe County (Key West), Fla., is seeking to fill several deputy openings. Applicants must have a high school diploma, and must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph and drug urinalysis tests, and an extensive background investigation. Previous certified law enforcement training is required. Starting salary is \$25,165.40, plus excellent benefits.

For further information, contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources Division, P.O. Box 1269, Key West, FL 33041. (305) 292-7044.

**Executive Director.** The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, a non-profit organization of more than 900 members, is seeking qualified candidates for the position of executive director. The executive director will be expected to live in the Springfield, Ill., area and will be responsible for relocating the association's office from its current location in Winnetka to the Springfield area. The annual operating budget of the association is \$200,000.

The executive director is responsible to the Board of Officers and the Executive Board, and will be responsible for: recommending and participating in the formulating of association goals, objectives and related policies; planning and directing staff, programs and activities, including an annual and a semi-annual conference; and maintaining effective public relations, managing finances and preparing an annual budget.

The position requires an individual with at least five years of progressive senior management experience in an association or similar environment working with diverse groups; strong business and organizational management skills, and expertise in planning, fiscal management and human resource management. A bachelor's degree is preferred, but a successful career record with extensive experience in management or a related field may be considered in lieu of the education requirement. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

To apply, send resume and cover

letter indicating salary history to: Executive Director Search Committee, P.O. Box 409, Winnetka, IL 60093. Applications will be accepted until a suitable candidate is identified. Appointment is anticipated by February 1990.

**Chief of Police.** The city of Naperville (pop. 85,000), located 30 miles west of Chicago in rapidly growing DuPage County, is seeking an experienced police administrator to direct a department of 149 employees (107 sworn). The department's budget for fiscal 1990 is \$8.5 million. Naperville operates under a council-manager form of government, and the chief reports directly to the city manager.

Community growth is a primary consideration for the area. The successful candidate should have demonstrated leadership and administrative abilities in a growth-oriented environment, along with extensive knowledge of modern police management principles. A bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field from an accredited college or university is preferred. Candidates must have at least four years of command experience in a law enforcement agency, preferably in a municipality of more than 30,000 population. Any equivalent combination of training and experience that provides the required skills, knowledge and abilities is acceptable. The search process and screening of candidates will be conducted by the IACP in consultation with the City of Naperville and will include completion of an assessment center for top candidates. Salary range for the position is \$47,372 to \$66,162, along with comprehensive benefits.

To apply, send a one-page letter summarizing qualifications and professional accomplishments, along with resume including salary history and the size of departments where employed, to: IACP Executive Search/Naperville, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. Deadline for submissions is Jan. 5, 1990. All resumes are subject to public inspection under Florida state law.

**Chief of Police.** The city of Lakeland, Fla., located in central Flor-

ida between Tampa and Orlando, is seeking a police chief to direct a staff of 283 employees (206 sworn) and administer a department with a current annual budget of \$10.6 million. Lakeland, with a population of 75,000, is currently achieving rapid quality growth in its municipal services. The police chief will operate under a council-manager form of government.

Candidates should have extensive knowledge of the principles and practices of modern police administration and methods, as well as extensive knowledge of the standards by which the quality of police service is evaluated. Candidates must have experience in a growth-oriented law enforcement environment and have proven ability in the planning for future needs of law enforcement. A bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field from an accredited college or university is preferred. Candidates must have at least four years of command experience in a law enforcement agency, preferably in a municipality of more than 30,000 population. Any equivalent combination of training and experience that provides the required skills, knowledge and abilities is acceptable. The search process and screening of candidates will be conducted by the IACP in consultation with the City of Lakeland and will include completion of an assessment center for top candidates. Salary range for the position is \$47,372 to \$66,162, along with comprehensive benefits.

To apply, send a one-page letter summarizing qualifications and professional accomplishments, along with resume that includes salary history and the size of departments where employed, to: IACP Executive Search/Lakeland, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. Deadline for submissions is Jan. 5, 1990. All resumes are subject to public inspection under Florida state law.

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# DC's murder record falls by the wayside

Continued from Page 5  
police as drug-related.

Wynne's death came just two days after a press conference by Fulwood in which he outlined further proposals to deal with the crime wave.

"There is a strong correlation between the distribution of illicit drugs feeding the insatiable demand of drug abusers and the alarming increase in crime," Fulwood said.

Fulwood appeared to be trying to focus national attention away from Washington's crime woes. He noted that at a meeting of major city police chiefs he attended earlier in October, 22 major U.S. police departments reported increases in homicides, and 16 reported increases in both homicides and aggravated assaults. All of the chiefs acknowledged the link between the sale and use of illicit drugs to the increasing spiral of violence experienced in their cities, Fulwood added.

Fulwood also noted that jurisdictions surrounding Washington are also experiencing either record or near-record levels of homicide and other violence.

"Drugs have become the plague of our time," said Fulwood. "The problem wreaks havoc on all segments of society. Therefore, let us use this difficult situation as common ground from which we can all rally to fight this problem."

As part of his plan for reducing violence in the city, Fulwood said the Metropolitan Police Department's Morals Division will intensify efforts to snare mid-level drug dealers. Street-level enforcement agents will continue to implement reverse stings and "jump-out" squads to bust street dealers and purchasers.

Fulwood noted the success of "Operation Capture," which initially targeted 18 fugitive murderers and has captured 13 of them. Additional investigators have been added to the department's homicide unit and to "Operation Target," which has tried to decrease the backlog of firearms evidence that has stymied investigators trying to link murder weapons with suspects.

D.C. police had seized nearly 2,500 firearms by the end of October, but Fulwood said their success was marred by a lack of tough gun restrictions in jurisdictions around Washington, which allow for the relatively easy purchase of weapons. Maryland's recent gun-control law is "a step in the right direction," Fulwood said.

The U.S. Congress recently authorized the hiring of 700 new police officers, which Fulwood called a significant development, but while the new

officers will reduce workload pressures for current D.C. police — many of whom have been working double shifts for several months to fill a manpower gap — it will be some time before they actually hit the streets. Fulwood said that officers will continue working overtime in the districts most affected by high crime and violence rates.

Fulwood also announced an addition of 17 officers who will participate in the "Take Home Cruiser Program," aimed at enhancing police visibility in neighborhoods where the officers reside.

The chief made a plea to community organizations, church groups, schools and businesses to support community crime prevention programs, provide guidance and jobs to youngsters, and offer financial support for the creation of new programs aimed at steering youths away from the lure of drug trafficking.

"Government must also do more to reach out to the drug abuser," said Fulwood. "Drug treatment must be readily available when the drug abuser seeks treatment."

The Federal Government has come under increasing criticism over its efforts against illicit drugs. With great fanfare, Federal drug czar William Bennett announced in April that he would make Washington "a test case" in the battle against drugs. Many officials point to the increased levels of violence occurring in Washington as proof that Bennett's efforts have failed.

Fulwood cautioned against hope that the problems facing Washington will end "overnight, tomorrow or the next day," but he urged all segments of the city to commit themselves to "bring a better tomorrow for our children and our children's children."

Fulwood vowed never to abandon Washington to criminal elements, saying, "This is our city and our neighborhoods — and they are indeed worth fighting for."

### Boston PD drug-testing gets High Court OK

Continued from Page 3

Boston have different constitutional rights than people in the rest of the country," said Robert Guiney, the BPPA's president. "The decision has far-reaching effects. It says they can do it in every police station in the country."

Guiney vowed to pursue a new appeal in state courts against the testing.

## Coming up in LEN...

What to do when disaster strikes:

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law enforcement responded to

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# Upcoming Events

## JANUARY 1990

**6-7. Radio Dispatchers' Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrence, Ind.

**8-9. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrence, Ind.

**8-12. Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

**8-12. Electronic Surveillance.** Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$900.

**8-12. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.

**8-12. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

**8-19. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$575.

**8-Feb. 16. Certificate Program in Delinquency Control.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$2,500.

**8-March 16. School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$2,000.

**8-March 23. Command and Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

**9-13. Third International Training Seminar.** Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$225 (ASLET members); \$275 (non-members).

**11-12. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.

**11-13. Evaluating Community Prevention Strategies: Alcohol & Other Drugs.** Presented by the University of California, San Diego. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$150.

**12-13. National Conference on Fire Investigation Instruction.** Presented by the National Fire Protection Association, et al. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$150.

**15. Electrical Fires.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lakewood, N.J.

**15. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

**15-16. Interviewing Victims & Witnesses.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Nashua, N.H.

**15-16. Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$350.

**15-18. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$375.

**15-19. Instructor Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

**15-19. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

**15-19. Traffic Accident Records & Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

**15-19. Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

**15-19. Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395.

**15-26. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$575.

**15-26. Strategic Reaction Team Operation.** Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Fee: \$850.

**15-26. Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

**16-17. Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lakewood, N.J.

**16-17. New Technologies & Applications for Emergency Communications Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C.

**17-19. Police dBase III Programming Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.

**17-19. Occult & Satanic Crime Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Richmond, Va.

**22-23. Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.J.

wood, N.H.

**22-23. Drug & Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

**22-24. Police Computer Applications.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.

**22-24. Sex Crimes: Prevention, Reduction & Detection.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

**22-24. Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

**22-26. Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Bellevue, Wash. Fee: \$395.

**22-26. Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.

**22-26. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$395.

**22-26. Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.

**22-Feb. 2. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

**22-Feb. 2. Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

**22-Feb. 2. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

**22-Feb. 9. Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

**23-24. Police Use of Force.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.

**23-24. Physical Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

**24-25. Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

**24-26. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the

University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

**25-26. Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

**25-26. Search & Seizure.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.

**25-26. Law Enforcement Automated Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.

**25-26. Juvenile Fire Setters.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.

**26. Management of a Drug Interdiction Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

**26. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Houston.

**27-28. Radio Dispatchers' Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

**29-30. Computer Crime.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

**29-30. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

**29-30. Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C.

**29-31. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the

University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C.

**29-31. Managing the Police Training Function.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass.

**29-Feb. 2. Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

**29-Feb. 2. Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

**29-Feb. 2. Video Production I.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

## Attention, Training Directors

*Law Enforcement News welcomes your announcements of upcoming seminars, workshops and conferences, which we publish free as a public service on a space-available basis. To serve you best, we ask that information be forwarded to us no less than two months in advance of the date of the event. Submissions should include title of event, sponsor, location, tuition or fee, and the name, address and telephone number for follow-up contacts. Send materials to: LEN, Upcoming Events, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.*

## Assaults, larcenies spur 1988 crime rise

### Continued from Page 7

lice than they were when the survey began in 1973."

Despite the increase last year, the survey measured at least 10 percent fewer violent crimes, personal thefts and household crimes than in the record-setting year of 1981.

Only in the Southern states did personal crimes show a significant overall increase, with 99.3 personal crimes per 1,000 people age 12 or older. The rate for 1987 was 93.5 per 1,000. The Northeast showed the lowest victimization rate, with 73 personal crimes per 1,000 and 115 household crimes per 1,000 households. The Western states, meanwhile, continued to have the highest rates of victimization for both personal and household crimes, with 224 victimizations per 1,000 persons and 224 victimizations per 1,000 households, respectively.

The number of personal crime victimizations — up by more than 500,000 between 1987 and 1988 — was due to the increased numbers of assaults and "personal larcenies without contact," the BJS report said. Aggravated assaults rose by 9.7 percent, from 1.6 million in 1987 to 1.7 million in 1988. About 500,000 more personal larcenies without contact were noted in the 1988 survey, representing a 3.8-percent increase.

None of the other major categories of personal crimes rose significantly between 1987 and 1988, the report added.

The 15.8 million household crimes measured by the survey last year did not represent a measurable change from 1987. Household larceny declined by 4.2 percent, but motor vehicle theft jumped by 10.9 percent, the report said.

The report said that those suffering

from higher overall rates of criminal victimization included males, young people under the age of 25, the poor, residents of central cities, and persons renting homes.

Men had a higher victimization rate for crimes of violence and personal theft than women. Blacks suffered higher rates of serious crimes of violence — rape, robbery and aggravated assault — than other groups. There were 9.4 robbery victimizations per 1,000 blacks, compared to 4.7 per 1,000 whites, and 5.5 per 1,000 for persons of other races. Black households sustained the highest rates of household victimization with 244.3 per 1,000 households, compared to 159.7 per 1,000 for whites and 178.3 per 1,000 for households of other races. Hispanic households had a crime rate of 247.2 per 1,000, compared with 164.5 crimes per 1,000 non-Hispanic households.

The survey noted no significant change in the rate of crimes reported to authorities. In 1988, 36 percent of all crimes were reported to the police, compared with 37 percent in 1987. Household larceny and crimes of theft, particularly personal larceny, had the lowest reporting level of 27 percent, while nearly three-fourths of all motor vehicle thefts were reported, the highest rate of all crimes surveyed by the NCS.

The National Crime Survey is compiled by interviewing occupants of housing units selected by BJS to comprise a representative sample at six-month intervals. Last year, 101,000 residents in 50,000 housing units were interviewed as to the crimes they experienced in the previous six months. The NCS boasts a 96-percent response rate from its interviewees.

## For further information

**Americans for Effective Law Enforcement,** 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454 (312) 763-2800.

**American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers,** 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700.

**Calibre Press,** 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (312) 498-5680.

**Center for Criminal Justice,** Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

**Criminal Justice Center Police Academy,** Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669,70.

**Criminal Justice Institute,** St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. (813) 341-4601.

**Delinquency Control Institute,** University of Southern California, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

**Executec Internationale Corp.,** P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

**Institute of Police Technology & Management,** University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

**International Association of Chiefs of Police,** 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

**Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd.,** Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

**Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation,** P.O. Box 17286, Phoenix, AZ 85011. (602) 279-3113.

**Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program,** Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG

**National Crime Prevention Institute,** Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

**National Fire Protection Association,** Attn.: Patrick M. Kennedy, 2155 Stonington Ave., Suite 118, Hoffman Estates, IL 60195. (708) 885-8010

**New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management,** Babson College, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350

(617) 239-7033, 34

**Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute,** 102 Waring Hall, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.

**John E. Reid & Associates Inc.,** 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

**Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice,** Miami-Dade Community College, 11380 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, FL 33167. (305) 347-1329.

**Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute,** P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

**Traffic Institute,** 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011

**University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0176.** (619) 534-3430

**University of Delaware,** Attn.: Jacob Haber, Law Enforcement Training Program, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

**Washington Crime News Services,** 3918 Prospect Ave., Suite 318, Fairfax, VA 22031-3334. (703) 573-1600

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## Tragedy begets opportunity

From the ashes of a terrorist bombing emerges a pioneering self-help group for wounded police officers. **Page 9.**



### Also in this issue:

Live! From Dallas! It's the latest in police training, with a little help from an orbiting satellite. **Page 1.**

It takes a lot of everyday chemicals to make a batch of illicit narcotics, and police wish the restrictions on sales of those chemicals were a little tougher. **Page 1.**

A select group of Texas police managers has gone back to school as part of a new program designed to turn out top-flight executives. **Page 3.**

The national law enforcement memorial is one shovelful of earth closer to reality. **Page 5.**

Records are made to be broken, and Washington, D.C.'s homicide record is no exception. **Page 6.**

When is a luxury not a luxury? When it is used with money seized from drug dealers. **Page 7.**

Crime in the United States rose last year by 3.1 percent, but nearly two-thirds of those offenses were not reported to police. **Page 7.**

Forum: The head of a national police federation sizes up the pros and cons of the Police Corps bill. **Page 8.**

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